

# Clark County Solid Waste Management Plan

2007-2022



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# Clark County Solid Waste Management District

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# Section 1 INTRODUCTION

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## 1.1 Plan Approval Date, Counties in District, and Planning Period Length

- Plan Approval Deadline: May 15, 2007
- Counties within the District: Clark
- Planning Period Length: Fifteen years, 2007-2021

## 1.2 Reasons for Plan Submittal

Mandatory five-year plan update.

## 1.3 Process to Determine Material Change in Circumstances

Section 3734.56(D) of the Ohio Revised Code requires that the Clark County Solid Waste Management District (District) update its Solid Waste Management Plan (Plan) if a “material change in circumstances has occurred in the District.” The state plan format requires that the plan must include a description of the process the District will use to determine when a material change in circumstances has occurred in the District, and as a result, requires a plan amendment.

The key elements of the Clark County Plan are:

- Assuring that a minimum of 15 years of disposal capacity is available to meet the annual disposal needs of Clark County solid waste generators;
- Reducing reliance on landfill disposal through source reduction, recycling and composting;
- Maintaining rulemaking authority; and,
- Obtaining adequate funding to implement the Plan.

Clark County defines the phrase “material change in circumstances” as a change (or changes) in conditions that prevents one or more of the key elements of the Plan from being achieved. The Clark County Board of Commissioners, acting as the Board of Directors (the Board) of the Solid Waste Management District shall make the determination that a material change in circumstances has occurred in the District that

requires a plan amendment. Within 30 days of making the determination that a material change in circumstances has occurred, the District will notify Ohio EPA.

### **1.4 Criteria Used to Determine a Material Change in Circumstances Has Occurred**

- Using the Ohio EPA Solid Waste Facility Report, the District will annually summarize the remaining capacity at the landfills and transfer stations (Section VI). This assessment will then be provided to the Board for review and evaluation. The Board will determine if these landfills and transfer station, in aggregate, will be able to provide sufficient disposal capacity and access to disposal capacity for District-generated waste. If in aggregate, the landfills and transfer stations are unable to provide the District with at least fifteen years of disposal capacity or access to disposal capacity and no other disposal alternatives are available through the existing Plan's authority and options, the Board may consider this a Material Change in Circumstances and amend the Plan. The Board will make this decision within 60 days of receiving this information.
- Implementation of the District's Plan requires that the District receive adequate annual funding to implement the programs, and for some programs, having access to qualified service providers to operate them. If financial or operational conditions exist that prevent the District from implementing all of the District programs, District staff will prepare a recommendation report which prioritizes which programs the District will provide based upon the following criteria:
  - The program's impact on reducing the waste stream;
  - Long-term impacts of the program;
  - The program's association with the enforcement of solid waste management laws and regulations;
  - The program's impact on Clark County's health and environment; and
  - The availability of non-District entities to provide the program.
- This report will be provided to the Board for their review and recommendations regarding modification or elimination of District programs within 60 days of its preparation. If, based upon this report, it is determined that elimination or modification of District programs has a substantial impact on the implementation of the District's Plan, the Board may consider this as a Material Change in Circumstances and amend the Plan within 30 days of receiving the report.
- If a change in state law or regulations, or a judicial decision, affects the District's rulemaking authority and this change prevents the District from achieving the key elements of the Plan so that the approved Plan cannot be implemented, the Board may consider this a Material Change in Circumstances.

## 1.5 District Formation and Certification Statement

This is not required since the Clark County Solid Waste Management District is not a new district or reconfiguration of an existing district.

## 1.6 Policy Committee Members:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. W. Darrell Howard,<br>Chair County Administrator                | Representing County Commission                                   |
| 2. Tim Weaver<br>Operations Engineer                               | Representing City of Springfield                                 |
| 3. Charles Patterson,<br>Health Commissioner                       | Representing Combined Health District                            |
| 4. David Locke,<br>Pleasant Township Trustee                       | Representing Townships   |
| 5. Evard H. Flinn<br>Aeronautical Engineer<br>W.P.A.F.B. (Retired) | Representing the Public-at-Large                                 |
| 6. Tim McDaniel<br>Navistar International<br>Transportation Corp.  | Representing Industrial/Institutional &<br>Commercial Generators |
| 7. Norm Carl<br>Senior Lab Analyst<br>Montgomery County (Retired)  | Representing the Public-at-Large                                 |

## 1.7 Board of Directors

1. County Commissioner, John Detrick, President
2. County Commissioner, Roger D. Tackett, Vice-President
3. County Commissioner, David Hartley, Member

## 1.8 District Address and Phone Number

Debra L. Karns, Director  
Clark County Waste Management District  
Garfield Building, Suite 103  
25 W. Pleasant Street  
Springfield, Ohio 45506-2268  
937-328-4590 – Telephone  
937-327-6648 – FAX  
[Dkarns@clarkcountyohio.gov](mailto:Dkarns@clarkcountyohio.gov) email

## 1.9 Technical Advisory Committee and Other Subcommittees

- |                              |                                       |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Bruce Smith               | Clark County Engineer's Department    |
| 2. Anne Kaup-Fett            | Clark County Combined Health District |
| 3. Sandra Henry              | Wright Patterson Air Force Base       |
| 4. Connie Strobbe, Co-Chair  | Wright Patterson Air Force Base       |
| 5. Merritt Wichner, Co-Chair | Wright Patterson Air Force Base       |
| 6. Alan Donaldson            | Spring Run Farms                      |
| 7. Marshall Whitacre         | Vince Refuse Service                  |
| 8. John Balzer, III          | County ODOT                           |
| 9. Bill Cook                 | Waste Industry (retired)              |
| 10. Len Hartoog              | City of Springfield (retired)         |

## 1.10 Public Meetings

To prepare the Plan Update, the District conducted a series of joint meetings of the District Policy Committee and Technical Advisory Committee to review existing programs and provide input on future District programs. Minutes from those meetings are included in Appendix H.



## Section 2

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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### 2.1 Status of Implementation

The Clark County Solid Waste Management District (District) first developed a solid waste management plan in 1990. Since that first plan, (which was updated in 1995 and in 2000) Clark County has implemented numerous successful programs, and has facilitated and monitored the reduction of approximately 34 percent of the residential/commercial waste stream and approximately 76 percent of the industrial waste stream as of the reference year 2003.

### 2.2 Description of Sections 3 through 9 of the Plan Update

The District's existing solid waste management programs and strategies have successfully achieved the District's objectives of reducing the waste stream and decreasing illegal disposal of solid wastes in Clark County. Although many of these objectives have been met, the District is committed to increasing the effectiveness of programs and activities, both in terms of performance and cost, and addressing any new solid waste needs. Therefore, the District undertakes the plan update as an opportunity to review and evaluate the District's existing solid waste management programs for performance, cost and responsiveness to the solid waste management needs of Clark County, and plans to implement the following new programs and modifications to existing programs.

The following is a brief discussion of the components of Clark County's update of its solid waste management plan. This plan will be implemented in 2007 and is a 15-year solid waste management plan.

#### 2.2.1 Section 3 – Inventories

The District has determined that 2003 is the reference year for the plan update. Data collection on residential, commercial and industrial disposal and recovery efforts began in 2004, using 2003 as the most recent completed year with available data.

No solid waste disposal facilities are located within the District, and District-generated waste was disposed at eight solid waste disposal facilities during 2003. Much of the Clark County waste was consolidated in Montgomery County Transfer Facilities before being disposed in regional landfills.

## Section 2

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Also during 2003:

- Five waste haulers collected residential curbside recyclables on a subscription basis in Clark County.
- One waste hauler provided curbside recycling through a franchise agreement for the City of New Carlisle.
- Eleven composting/yard waste management facilities/activities served Clark County.

### 2.2.2 Section 4 – Reference Year Population, Waste Generation, and Waste Reduction

The District's 2003 reference year population of 142,777 was determined by using the 2000 Census and the 2003 Census estimates for Clark County. This information was obtained from the Ohio Department of Development, Office of Strategic Research.

Section 4 estimates waste generation for the reference year, which is as follows:

Residential/Commercial	138,469 tons
Industrial	87,854 tons
Exempt	662 tons

Section 4 also estimates waste reduction quantities for the reference year, which are as follows:

Residential/Commercial	46,751 tons
Industrial	66,814 tons
Exempt	0 tons

### 2.2.3 Section 5 – Planning Period Projections and Strategies

Section 5 describes the planning period (2007-2021) and establishes projections for population, waste generation, and compositions. Overall, generation rates are projected to decrease and the total amount of waste generated in the District is expected to decrease slightly over the planning period.

While the current District programs are effective and will be continued for the next 15 years, the District strives to continually improve. Therefore, as part of the planning process, the District conducted an in-house workshop, a strategic planning session, and met with external stakeholders to identify key issues that 2007 Clark County Solid Waste Management Plan should address. The following issues were identified:

- Increase the efficiency, convenience of managing special wastes such as appliances, electronics and tires;
- Ensure that programs targeting increased volumes of materials are designed to be provided equitably and sustainable as they grow;
- Assure that disposal capacity is affordable as well as locally available;

- Develop a more cost and energy efficient recycling infrastructure in the rural areas of the County that benefits both the residents and service providers;
- Prevent the open dumping/litter problem rather than spending so many resources responding to it;
- Seek out and support additional waste reduction innovations such as green waste composting and waste wood processing for lumber as possible new approaches; and,
- Increase participation in the Business Waste Reduction Awareness Program (BWRAP).

Following are specific strategies that the District plans to implement to address these solid waste management issues.

### **2.2.4 Strategy 1 – Develop a Recycling Center**

As programs have grown over the years, the District has been challenged to maintain suitable storage and staging capacity for its operational needs. To increase the convenience, efficiency and sustainability of all programs and managing many special wastes, a convenience center is in the process of being developed. This facility will be designed to accommodate items from the public that may otherwise be difficult to recycle. This service replaces the “special event model” of collecting these materials for recycling and will provide a stationary platform for all future programs and services.

Items that will be accepted for recycling for a small fee will include:

- Electronics
- Paint
- Used tires
- Appliances containing CFCs
- Fluorescent lamps
- Full sharps containers

User fees will be kept as low as possible to ensure program integrity as well as optimize recycling by the residents.

Items that will be accepted for recycling at no charge will include:

- Commingled residential recyclables
- Corrugated cardboard
- Mixed paper
- Lead acid batteries
- NiCad batteries
- Non CFC appliances and metals

Popular recycled content items such as back yard composting bins may also be offered at wholesale cost to the public as well.

The Recycling Center will be operated by the Clark County Waste Management District. The PRIDE Deputy will supervise court appointed workers from the Clark County Jail to manage materials. The PRIDE (Providing Responsibilities for Inmates through Duties for the Environment) Program and the Environmental Enforcement Officer who address illegal dumping and litter will have an office based here as well.

Initially, the District plans to open the Recycling Center to the public on Tuesday and Thursday mornings, as well as one Saturday morning each month to allow the public to drop off items requiring a fee. The District anticipates that the public will be able to drive through the building to unload these materials.

This will also provide an additional location for members of the Business Paper Co-op and the Residential Recycling Station to drop off materials in dedicated containers in the secure parking lot as well which will be available during all normal business hours. A security surveillance camera will be installed in order to deter illegal dumping.

The District staff (4 people) will be located at the Recycling Center to oversee and assist in providing customer service. The facility will also accommodate public meetings and educational programs.

After looking for a facility for over two years, a 10,000 square foot warehouse, at 1602 W. Main Street in Springfield, was purchased in early 2006. This was purchased using carryover funds from the budgeted Contingency Funding Line Items which accrued to nearly \$500,000 during the 2000- 2005 planning period as it was not otherwise needed. An additional \$300,000 will be borrowed in order to accomplish all of the needed improvements to the building and the site. The District anticipates the total investment to be in the \$750,000 to \$800,000 range.

Construction of the offices will be bid in May and work will be completed by September, 2006. The staff expects to be moved in by October and we hope to begin accepting materials from the public in November. The District plans to be ready for a full year of operation in 2007.

### **2.2.5 Strategy 2 – Monitor the need for the Development of a Transfer Station in Clark County**

Waste transfer stations play an important role in a community's waste management system, serving as a link between a community's waste collection program and a final disposal facility.<sup>1</sup> The primary reason for using a transfer station is to reduce the cost of transporting waste to disposal facilities. Consolidating smaller loads from collection vehicles into larger transfer vehicles enables collection crews to spend less time traveling to and from distant disposal sites and more time collecting waste. Fuel efficiency is improved by reducing driving distance as well.

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<sup>1</sup> Source: "Waste Transfer Stations: A Manual for Decision-Making", USEPA, April 2001.

Although cost-effectiveness will vary, transfer stations generally become economically viable when the one-way hauling distance to the disposal facility is greater than 15 to 20 miles.<sup>2</sup> However, it should be noted that transportation conditions (i.e., traffic, road quality, size of vehicles used and collection routing) will impact the benefit of direct-haul versus consolidating refuse at a transfer station.

Currently, waste from the District goes to the following transfer stations:

- WMI Transfer Facility, Fairborn
- Montgomery County North Transfer Facility
- Montgomery County South Transfer Facility
- Circleville Transfer Facility
- Reynolds Avenue Transfer Facility

The closest transfer station is the WMI Transfer Facility, which is approximately 14 miles from District office. The other transfer stations used by the District are beyond the 15-20 mile threshold. Thus, to promote a more efficient disposal infrastructure and a competitive market place, the District as part of the Annual District Report review by the Policy Committee, will continue to monitor rates and the availability of competitive disposal options in the region and consider the need to facilitate the development of a transfer station in Clark County.

District involvement will be based on the following prioritized levels. These activities will begin in 2007.

- **Level 1** – Support the private sector solution. Assure that the solid waste management plan does not include provisions that would discourage the development of a well sited, privately owned and operated transfer station in Clark County. Educate elected officials, residents and the local waste haulers on the potential benefits of a transfer station.
  - If Level I does not generate the development of a local transfer facility, the District **will consider the need** for the Level II strategy and **may, or may not, proceed to Level II.**
- **Level II** - Issue a Request for Proposals for a privately-owned and privately-operated transfer station.
  - If the District does not receive any proposals, or an acceptable proposal, it **will consider the need** for the Level III strategy and **may, or may not, proceed to Level III.**
- **Level III** – Evaluate the feasibility of a publicly-owned and privately-operated transfer station, where the District would own the property.

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<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

### **2.2.6 Strategy 3 – Establish an Additional Drop-off Residential Recycling Station in the Rural Area of the County**

The District recognizes that providing curbside recycling services to a limited number of customers in the rural areas of the County is inefficient and an economic burden on waste haulers as customers are unwilling to bear the true cost of providing the service. Particularly, the eastern side of the county is underserved by curbside recycling. Therefore, the District will place an additional drop-off recycling station in the eastern rural area of the County. In addition, the District will work with the waste haulers to standardize the types of recyclables collected and how they must be prepared. After that is complete, the District will conduct County-wide advertising on curbside recycling, as well as the availability of the recycling drop-off sites. .

### **2.2.7 Strategy 4 – Continue to Promote Solid Waste Collection Franchising and Contracting**

With the exception of the City of New Carlisle, all Clark County residents individually subscribe for waste collection services. Due to this open system, residential rates are some of the highest in the region and services are inconsistent. Additionally, this type of system encourages open dumping and the accumulation of garbage and debris on private property because residents may choose not to subscribe for garbage collection. Due to this open system, the District, as well as the Health District, the City of Springfield, and ODOT, spend hundreds of thousands of dollars each year addressing this problem.

In order to reduce rates, provide more comprehensive services and reduce open dumping, the District will identify communities with high population densities and offer to work with them extensively to either franchise or contract for solid waste management services.

With this type of a system, all residents within a community would be charged for solid waste collection service, which eliminates the economic incentive to illegally dispose of garbage. Additionally, ancillary services such as curbside recycling and bulk item collection would be standardized and provided in a consistent manner. The District will work with these communities through the provision of workshops on the issues, modification of ordinances, and assistance with the procurement process. The District will also promote volume based approaches in all of these discussions.

The District will also investigate whether the District may be able to administer a contract for services in certain areas, but only if the political subdivisions involved approve.

Beyond addressing open dumping and littering, organizing solid waste collection through contracts or franchises can:

- **Address citizen concerns** about truck traffic, number of trash collection days, etc.;

- **Establish minimum levels of service** for residential waste collection, including recycling, yard and bulk waste pick-up;
- **Improve recycling** by providing a more consistent service and improving efficiency; and
- **Reduce costs** per household through competition and efficiency.

Although contracting or franchising waste collection services can pose challenges, the following case studies show that communities have been able to achieve specific waste management goals through organizing residential waste collection services.

#### ***Solid Waste Authority of Central Ohio***

The Solid Waste Authority of Central Ohio (SWACO) has 42 jurisdictions: 12 cities, 17 townships, and 13 villages. All cities except for Columbus (which has municipal collection) have contracted for the collection of their solid waste, recycling, and yard waste. Of the 17 townships, 10 have contracts with service providers, and SWACO is working with others to help them implement contracts. Currently a group of nine communities is in the process of jointly selecting a hauler via a bid process.

Before townships began contracting solid waste collection services, most residents received weekly collection of refuse, but not recyclables or yard waste. Most townships that have contracted for solid waste services receive weekly collection of recyclables, yard waste and refuse.

A SWACO representative notes that he has documented residents' fees decreasing by as much as two-thirds under a contracted scenario, while receiving more services. According to the SWACO representative, most residents pay \$10.00 to \$14.00 per month for all three curbside services. Most residents are very satisfied with the improved level of service and reduced prices resulting from the implementation of contracts. However, some have complained that they can no longer choose their own hauler.

### **2.2.8 Strategy 5 – Recruit Clark County Businesses to Request BWRAP Support**

BWRAP (Business Waste Reduction Awareness Program) is designed to educate businesses on how waste reduction and recycling can improve their bottom line through reduced disposal costs, as well as, provide them with technical support in initiating programs. The District has successfully worked with several companies and institutions since the inception of BWRAP in 2002.

To expand interest in the program, the District will:

- Target businesses by the type of waste they generate focusing on specific waste streams that are easy to recycle and represent the largest volumes of recyclable waste, such as corrugated cardboard.
- Implement and evaluate the feedback from a periodic survey; and,
- Develop a business-specific page on the District website.

### Target Businesses by Type of Waste they Generate

Industries within the same North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) Codes exhibit similarities in the composition of their disposed waste streams. The NAICS system is used throughout North America to group establishments into broad and specific industries. It is helpful for communities looking to establish or enhance business recycling programs to assess local industries using this classification system. This information can provide insight as to the types of materials most likely to be recovered, and the prevalence of particular industries in a region. If one industry is particularly prevalent in a region, for example, it might be cost-effective to target businesses in that particular industry.

By targeting business outreach efforts to just one or two NAICS codes per year, the District will be able to:

- Identify key decision-makers;
- Coordinate face-to-face meetings with key decision-makers;
- Design educational and promotional tools and resources that are specific to that particular business category and waste stream;
- Determine motivators and barriers to waste reduction that are specific to that particular business category and waste stream;
- Gather data on materials markets for specific waste streams;
- Facilitate alliances among similar waste generators;
- Promote successful models of waste reduction; and
- Conduct timely follow-up.

These efforts will allow the District to institute a more “holistic” approach to educating business about the waste diversion system.

To increase the success of the business recycling programs, R. W. Beck also recommends that the District develop an annual business outreach plan. This plan will include information such as:

- Names of key decision-makers within the targeted firms;
- A schedule for the first round of meetings;
- Identification of materials these businesses currently dispose that could be recycled; and
- Case studies from similar businesses that have successfully implemented a recycling program.

It is likely that many of the larger commercial and industrial waste generators located within the District are currently using waste minimization and recycling programs to limit their waste disposal. While recognizing and promoting the successful waste reduction programs and policies adopted by these larger generators, the District will focus its ongoing education efforts on the smaller industrial and commercial firms that have not yet implemented waste reduction and recycling activities. However, the



District will attempt to identify the large generators that have successfully implemented waste reduction and minimization programs and establish recognition programs to promote such efforts.

To ensure that waste management activities directed toward business and industry meet the needs of local firms, the District may conduct a periodic survey to identify needs and priorities facing this sector with regard to solid waste management, waste reduction, and recycling. The survey will also provide a mechanism for evaluating the effectiveness of business and industry education and outreach efforts.

They will also want to coordinate with other business recycling organizations to produce information on cost-effective options for reducing and recycling solid waste.

Finally the District will include a page on the Website that is specifically for businesses with information about grants/loans, as well as waste reduction, recycling, and purchasing recycled content products and links to established materials exchange programs, such as [www.freecycle.org](http://www.freecycle.org), OMEX.

## **2.3 Section 6 – Methods of Management**

The District anticipates that landfills will serve as the primary disposal method for the solid waste that will be annually generated by Clark County residential/commercial and industrial sources until 2021. The maximum amount of annual disposal capacity required for Clark County residential/commercial sources will be approximately 90,400 tons (Table 6-2), and the maximum amount of annual disposal capacity required for industrial sources will be approximately 14,400 tons (Table 6-3), for a total of approximately 107,800 tons (Table 6-1)<sup>3</sup>.

Consequently, as part of the process to update its solid waste management plan, the District evaluated the ability of existing landfills to manage the District's waste throughout the 15-year planning period. The challenge that the District faced with this endeavor is that data provided by Ohio EPA on where District waste was disposed during 2003 is incomplete and therefore not reliable. This concern is discussed in more detail in Section 3. Therefore, for planning purposes, the District estimated that an equal part of the District's waste would be delivered to the four, primary landfills that serve the District as long as they had remaining capacity. Table 6-4 shows the remaining capacity of these landfills based on 2003 Ohio EPA landfill capacity records, with the exception to the Rumpke Hughes Road Landfill in Hamilton County. Because this landfill received an expansion permit from Ohio EPA in 2004, the remaining disposal capacity at that landfill has been updated in Table 6-4. As shown in Table 6-4, the District has adequate disposal capacity to manage the District's solid waste through 2021.

Additionally, the District will continue to research and consider new and alternative methods to manage Clark County solid waste throughout the 15-year planning period.

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<sup>3</sup> The total tonnage is greater than the sum of the residential/commercial and industrial tonnages (from Tables 6-2 and 6-3) because of rounding and because the total tonnage from Table 6-1 includes approximately 600 tons of exempt waste not included in Tables 6-2 and 6-3.

Section 6 also details the siting process to be used by the District for solid waste facilities to be developed in Clark County.

## **2.4 Section 7 – Measurement of Progress toward Waste Reduction Goals**

The District facilitated and monitored the reduction of approximately 34 percent of the residential/commercial waste stream and approximately 76 percent of the industrial waste stream in the reference year (2003).

Although the District already exceeds Ohio's waste reduction goals, the District is committed to increasing the amount of waste that is reduced.

## **2.5 Section 8 – Cost and Financing of Plan Implementation**

### **2.5.1 District Disposal Fees**

Currently, the District does not collect disposal fee revenues because no in-District landfill is in operation. If, however, an in-District landfill does become operational, then the District plans to collect disposal fee revenues.

With no in-District landfill in operation or no permit to install for a new landfill currently being reviewed by Ohio EPA, it is not possible for the District to estimate the annual disposal quantities that an in-District landfill would receive. Subsequently, the level of any disposal fee that will be required to generate adequate revenue to implement the District's plan can not be estimated.

Therefore, at this time, the District will authorize the ratification of the maximum disposal fee that is currently permitted under Ohio law, which is:

- \$2.00 per ton for in-District waste;
- \$4.00 per ton for out-of District waste that is generated within Ohio; and
- \$2.00 per ton for out-of state waste.

If an in-District landfill becomes operational, the District will re-evaluate and may reduce the level of disposal fee that is required to generate adequate annual revenue to implement the Plan. The District may also rescind all or a portion of the existing generation fee.

## **2.6 Generation Fee**

The District's generation fee of \$6.19 per ton has been in place since 1995. Therefore, in order to maintain the programs required to meet State Goals and implement the new programs described in the Plan, the District is ratifying an increase of \$2.31 per ton to

the generation fee. This increase is being ratified along with this solid waste management plan and will take place in 2007. With approval of this solid waste management plan, beginning on January 1, 2007 (or as soon as operators can be given adequate notice), the generation fee for solid waste generated in Clark County will increase to \$8.50 per ton.

Based on the projections contained in the Plan, it appears that the \$8.50 per ton generation fee may not be sufficient to cover District expenses beyond 2012. If these projections prove to be accurate, the District will increase its generation fee to \$10.00 in 2013. However, the solid waste management plan will be updated, and publicly ratified, before then (during 2012) and the District will have a more accurate assessment of its financial situation at that time and may not need to increase the generation fee to this level, or at all.

## **2.7 Section 9 – District Rules**

District Amended Rule 1-796 (adopted March 16, 2000) presently provides that:

“No person, municipal corporation, township, or other political subdivision shall construct, enlarge, or modify any solid waste transfer, disposal, recycling, or resource recovery facility until general plans and specifications for the proposed improvement have been submitted to and approved by the Clark County, Ohio Board of County Commissioners as complying with the Solid Waste Management Plan of the Clark County Solid Waste Management District.”

“General plans and specifications shall be submitted to the attention of the Clark County Solid Waste Director at the Garfield Building, 25 W. Pleasant Street, Springfield, Ohio 45506. Such general plans and specifications shall include all information necessary for the Board of Commissioners to evaluate the County level interests identified in the siting review process contained in the District’s Solid Waste Management Plan.”

“General plans and specifications submitted to comply with this Rule shall not include information that is required to determine the proposed facility’s compliance with engineering design criteria or which address issues that do not directly relate to the County level interests identified in the District’s Plan. The submission of any such extraneous material may be cause for the Board to require the developer to submit revised general plans and specifications which contain information that is appropriate for the siting review process.”

“No person, municipal corporation, township, or other political subdivision shall construct, modify or enlarge any solid waste transfer, disposal, recycling, or resource recovery facility that does not comply with the Clark County, Ohio Solid Waste Management Plan, as determined by the Board of Commissioners of Clark County, Ohio.”

## Section 2

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The District does not anticipate adopting any new rules. However, all existing and future rulemaking authorities are granted to the Board of Directors in this plan, having expressed the intent of the planning committee that future rulemaking be minimized in favor of cooperative and partnership-oriented approaches.

The Board of Directors reserves in this Plan the specific authority to adopt, publish and enforce all of the rule-making powers authorized by Ohio Revised Code §343.01, Divisions (G)(1), (G)(2), & (G)(3)

**Table 2-1**  
**General Information**

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INSTRUCTIONS: SPELL OUT THE COUNTIES IN THE DISTRICT NAME IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER (E.G. GEAUGA-TRUMBULL).

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District name: Clark County Solid Waste Management District

District ID#:

Reference year: 2003

Planning period: 2007-2021

Reason for Plan Submittal (see I.B.):

Plan Status (underline one): D RD DR Approved (date) / / OI(date) / / DA

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Abbreviations: D=draft, RD=ratified draft, DR=draft revised, OI=ordered to be implemented, DA=draft amended

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**Table 2-2**  
**Director/Office**

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INSTRUCTIONS: IF THE DISTRICT HAS NO COORDINATOR, LIST THE NAME OF THE PERSON OR OFFICE RESPONSIBLE FOR MONITORING PLAN IMPLEMENTATION.

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Name: Debra Karns, Director

Address: 25 W. Pleasant Street, Suite 103

City Springfield

State: Ohio

Zip: 45506-2268

Phone: 937-328-4590

Fax: 937-327-6648

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**Table 2-3  
Plan Data Summary**

<b>Plan Data</b>				
	<b>2003</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2017</b>
Population	142,777	142,389	142,127	141,806
Generation	87,854	85,419	82,471	79,625
	138,469	138,646	139,084	139,465
	662	661	660	658
	226,985	224,726	222,215	219,748
Waste Reduction	0	0	0	0
	51,014	51,014	54,416	54,416
	0	0	0	0
	46,751	48,209	48,798	48,807
	15,800	20,000	20,000	20,000
	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0
	113,565	119,223	123,214	123,223
Disposal (DL)	0	0	0	0
	113,420	105,503	99,001	96,525
	113,420	105,503	99,001	96,525
WRR	50.03%	53.05%	55.45%	56.07%

Abbreviations: Res/Comm=residential and commercial waste, LF-in-Dist=landfills in the district, N/A=not able to determine

**Table 2-4  
Existing Disposal Facilities**

<b>Existing Disposal Facilities Used in the Reference Year</b>			
<b>Name</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>District Tons Received in 2003*</b>	<b>Years left</b>
Rumpke	Hamilton	1,403	16
Cherokee Run	Logan	5,609	6
Stony Hollow	Montgomery	48,340	7
Evergreen Recycling and Disposal	Wood	2	20
WMI Suburban South	Perry	18	30
Celina Sanitary Landfill	Mercer	2	13
Pine Grove	Fairfield	39	43

These tonnages are not an accurate accounting of the amount of waste that Clark County disposed during 2003. This is due to Clark County residential/commercial and industrial waste being first sent to Koogler Transfer Station in Greene County before it is disposed. Once the waste is consolidated and leaves the Koogler Transfer Station it is considered Greene County waste when it arrives at the landfill. Therefore, the amount of Clark County waste in 2003 is higher than what the landfills reported.

## **Section 3 INVENTORIES**

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The purpose of the inventory section is to identify the existing waste reduction and recycling services operating in the District. Measurements of the amount of waste source reduced, recycled, composted, incinerated and disposed are identified here for the purposes of establishing the basis for the plan projections.

### **3.1 Reference Year**

The District has determined that 2003 is the reference year for the plan update. Data collection on residential, commercial and industrial disposal and recovery efforts began in 2004, using 2003 as the most recent completed year for the availability of data.

### **3.2 Existing Solid Waste Landfills**

The existing landfills used by the District for solid waste generated within the District are outlined in Table 3-1. Based on the landfill records, Clark County disposed 55,415 tons of waste during 2003, which included 55,305 tons of residential/commercial waste, 2,448 tons of industrial waste and 662 tons of exempt waste. Exempt waste is defined as material excluded from the definition of solid waste in ORC 3734.01 (E) including slag, uncontaminated earth, non-toxic fly ash, spent toxic foundry sand, and material from mining, construction and demolition operations.

However, in actuality, based on what disposal facilities reported to the District in their generation fee reports, Clark County disposed 113,240 of waste during 2003. The reason for the 57,825 ton difference between the landfill records and waste generation reports is most likely due to Clark County waste being consolidated with waste from other counties at transfer stations and not being reported as originating in Clark County when delivered to the landfill. Clark County did not use any out-of-state landfills. Therefore, Table 3-7 is not included.

### **3.3 Existing Incinerators and Resource Recovery Facilities**

The County used no incinerators or resource recovery facilities in 2003. Therefore, Table 3-2 is not included.

### 3.4 Existing Transfer Facilities

The County used six transfer stations in 2003, which reported receiving a total of 63,874 tons of Clark County waste and is higher than what the landfills reported as being disposed from Clark County. This data is shown in Table 3-3.

### 3.5 Existing Recycling and Household Hazardous Waste Collection Activities

As shown in Table 3-4. Five waste haulers collected residential curbside recyclables on a subscription basis throughout Clark County in 2003. One waste hauler provided curbside recycling through a franchise agreement with the City of New Carlisle. Recyclables that were collected curbside include:

- Corrugated Cardboard
- Newspapers
- Magazines
- Mixed Papers
- PET Bottles
- HDPE Bottles
- Plastic # 6
- Glass
- Bi-Metal Cans
- Aluminum Cans

However, not all waste haulers collect all of these materials.

In addition to waste haulers collecting recyclables, the District operated the Residential Recycling Station. Finally, the District provided special collection events for paint, appliances, scrap tires and used oil, and household hazardous wastes. More information on these District programs is provided in Section 5.

#### 3.5.1 Residential/Commercial Recycling

The total amount of residential/commercial waste recycled in 2003 was 27,866 tons. Of the 27,866 tons, a reported 5,206 tons were collected curbside from Clark County residents. The residential recyclables collected curbside are processed at the WMI MRF in Greene County and the Rumpke Recycling Facility in Montgomery County. The recyclables collected by WMI, Vince Refuse and H. W. Mann were processed at the WMI MRF and the residential recyclables collected by Dempsey Waste and Rumpke Transportation were processed at the Rumpke Recycling Facility. These processing facilities were not able to report the amount of recyclables each waste hauler delivers to them.



The 27,866 tons of residential/commercial recyclables also includes 6,576 materials that Clark County commercial establishments reported as recycled during 2003.

- Corrugated cardboard: 6,102 tons
- Lead acid batteries: 51 tons
- Plastics: 18 tons
- Wood: 405 tons

The District attributes the large quantity of corrugated card board shown to be recycled to the fact that the District specifically surveys large commercial retailers, such as Lowes and Wal Mart who recycle significant amounts of cardboard. These recyclables were not processed at any of the facilities identified in Table 3-5. The majority was back-hauled to their corporate headquarters. This information was determined based on a survey of the large commercial establishments, which is provided in Appendix G.

### **3.5.2 Industrial Recycling**

The total amount recycled in 2003 was 66,814 tons.

### **3.5.3 Household Hazardous Waste Collection**

Clark County recycled 39 tons of Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) in 2003 from a one day collection event and 4 seasonal monthly paint drop offs. This recycling quantity is included in the total residential/quantity number cited in Section 3.5.1.

## **3.6 Existing Composting/Yard Waste Management Facilities**

As indicated by Table 3-6, 11 composting/yard waste management facilities/activities served Clark County in 2003, and processed 18,885 tons of Clark County organics during 2003. Four waste haulers in Clark County provide curbside yard waste collection. Three waste haulers require that residents purchase either a bag or sticker, and one includes the yard waste collection as part of their regular collection service without separation.

## **3.7 Existing Open Dumps and Waste Tire Dumps**

There were no open dumps or waste tire dumps in the District during 2003. This is a result of Clark County's very strong support of the Health District and Environmental Enforcement Program. Consequently, Table 3-8 was not included.

## **3.8 Ash, Foundry Sand and Slag Disposal Sites**

The District did not use any ash, foundry, sand or slag disposal sites in 2003. Consequently, Table 3-9 was not included.

## **3.9 Map of Facilities and Sites**

A map that shows the recycling and composting facilities in the District are provided in Attachment E.

## **3.10 Existing Collection Systems – Haulers**

Five waste haulers provided refuse collection services in Clark County. Four of the five waste haulers allowed customers to be charged based on the amount of refuse they set out, or on a volume basis, where residents pay for each bag of refuse they set out. If a resident chose to pay on a volume basis, they were able to purchase bags from local retailers and each hauler had a specially marked bag. All waste haulers provided curbside collection of recyclables although not in all areas, and four of the six haulers provided curbside yard waste collection.

# INVENTORIES

Table 3-1  
Landfills Used by the District

Facility Name	Type of Landfill	Location		Waste Received from the SWMD (TPY)			
		County	ST	Residential/ Commercial	Industrial	Exempt	Total
<b>Out-of-District Facilities</b>							
Rumpke	PA, PO	Hamilton	OH	1,220	175	8	1,403
Cherokee Run	PA, PO	Logan	OH	5,312	286	11	5,609
Stony Hollow	PA, PO	Montgomery	OH	45,771	1,928	641	48,340
Evergreen Recycling and Disposal	PA, PO	Wood	OH	0	2	0	2
WMI Suburban South	PA, PO	Perry	OH	0	18	0	18
Celina Sanitary Landfill	PA, PO	Mercer	OH	0	0	2	2
Pine Grove	PA, PO	Fairfield	OH	0	39	0	39
San Lan	PA, PO	Seneca	OH	2	0	0	2
<b>Totals</b>				<b>52,305</b>	<b>2,448</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>55,415</b>

PA = publicly-available

PO = privately owned

## Section 3

**Table 3-3  
Solid Waste Transfer Facilities Used by the District**

Facility Name	Type	Location		Waste Received from the SWMD (TPY)				Recyclables Processed (TPY)	
								Recovered From Waste (TPY)	Total (TPY)
		County	ST	Residential/ Commercial	Industrial	Exempt	Other		
Reynolds Avenue Transfer Station		Franklin	OH	0	0	29	0	0	29
WMI Transfer Station		Greene	OH	5,054	0	0	6,116	0	11,170
Montgomery County North Transfer Facility		Montgomery	OH	33,674	0	0	0	0	33,674
Montgomery County South Transfer Facility		Montgomery	OH	17,844	0	0	0	0	17,844
Circleville Transfer Station		Pickaway	OH	1,157	0	0	0	0	1,157
TOTAL				57,729	0	29	6,116	0	63,874

U/A = Unavailable

N/A=Not Applicable

# INVENTORIES

Table 3-4  
Residential Curbside Recycling Activities Used by the District

Curbside Recycling Name Mailing Phone Number	Types of Curbside*	# of Househol ds Served	Frequency of Collection	Population	Service Area		Types of Materials Accepted**	Recyclables Processed from the SWMD (TPY)
					County	Townships/Areas		
Rumpke Transportation 1932 E. Monument St. Dayton, Oh 937.461.0004	S	55,000	Weekly	136,739	Clark	All areas except New Carlisle	OCC, ONP, Mag, MxP, HDPE, PET, Plastic #6, GIC, GIBG, SC, ALC	U/A
Waste Management 1700 N. Broad St. Fairborn, Ohio 45324 937.878.6699	S	51,192	Weekly	127,600	Clark	All areas except the City of New Carlisle, Madison, Pike and Pleasant Townships.	OCC, ONP, Mag, MxP, HDPE, PETE, Plastic #6, GIC, GIBG, SC, ALC	U/A
Dempsey Waste Systems 1577 West River Road Dayton, OH 45418 937-267-5007	NS	2,200	Weekly	5,700	Clark	New Carlisle	OCC, ONP, Mag, MxP, HDPE, PETE, Plastic #6, GIC, GIBG, SC, ALC	U/A
Vince Refuse 301 Neosha Ave. Springfield, OH 937.323. 3640	S	52,659	Weekly	131,121	Clark	All areas except the City of New Carlisle and Pleasant Township	OCC, ONP, Mag, MxP, HDPE, PETE, Plastic #6, GIC, GIBG, SC, ALC	U/A
H. W. Mann 2614 Rocket Ave. Springfield, OH 937.324. 1324	S	55,000	Weekly	136,739	Clark	All areas except the City of New Carlisle	OCC, ONP, PETE, HDPE, GIC, GIBG, SC	U/A
<b>Totals</b>								<b>5,206</b>

\*Types of Curbside abbreviations include: NS = non subscription, S = subscription

\*\* Material Types are abbreviated as follows: ALC = aluminum cans, CM = commingled materials, GIC = glass - clear, GIBG = glass - brown & green, HDPE = high-density polyethylene, Mag = magazines, MxP = mixed paper, OCC = cardboard, ONP = old newspaper, PBd = paperboard, PETE = polyethylene terephthalate, PS = polystyrene plastic, SC = steel cans/scrap.

U/A = Unavailable

# Section 3

Table 3-5  
Drop-offs, Buybacks, Hauler Collection, Other Recycling Activities, and HHW Collection Used by the District

Facility/Activity Name Mailing Address Phone Number	Type of Facility or Activity*	Types of Materials Accepted**	Service Area			Hours Available to Public	Recyclables Processed from the SWMD (TPY)	% of Materials from Sector	Processing Capacity	
			County	Townships/Cities	Population Served				Daily (TPD)	Annual (TPY)
Clark County Solid Waste Management District Recycling Station	PA, DO	GIC, SC, PETE, HDPE, MxP, ONP, Mag	Clark	All Townships and Cities	142,439	24,7	888 cubic yards included with Rumpke MRF	100% R&C	U/A	U/A
WMI MRF 1700 N. Broad St. Fairborn, OH 45324 937.878.6699	PA, MRF, DO	AIC, CM, GIC, GIBG, HDPE, MAG, MXP, OCC, ONP, PBD, PETE, PS, SC	Clark	All Townships and Cities	142,439	Business Hours	6,611	100% R&C	200 tons	U/A
Waste Management 1700 N. Broad St. Fairborn, OH 45324 937.878.6699	HC, PAYT, PA, SCS	OCC, ONP, Mag, MxP, HDPE, PETE, Plastic #6, GIC, GIBG, SC, ALC	Clark	All areas except the City of New Carlisle, Madison, Pike and Pleasant Townships.	127,600	Business Hours	Included in the WMI MRF tonnage	100% R&C	U/A	U/A
HW Mann and Sons 2614 Rocket Ave. Springfield, OH 937.324.1324	HC, PAYT, PA, SCS	OCC, ONP, PETE, HDPE, GIC, GIBG, SC	Clark	All Townships and Cities except New Carlisle	136,739	Business Hours	Included in the WMI MRF tonnage	100% R&C	U/A	U/A
Vince Refuse 301 Neosha Ave. Springfield, OH 937.323.3640	HC, PAYT, PA, SCS	OCC, ONP, Mag, MxP, HDPE, PETE, Plastic #6, GIC, GIBG, SC, ALC	Clark	All Townships and Cities except New Carlisle and Pleasant Township	131,121	Business Hours	Included in the WMI MRF tonnage	100% R&C	U/A	U/A

## INVENTORIES

Facility/Activity Name Mailing Address Phone Number	Type of Facility or Activity*	Types of Materials Accepted**	Service Area			Hours Available to Public	Recyclables Processed from the SWMD (TPY)	% of Materials from Sector	Processing Capacity	
			County	Townships/ Cities	Population Served				Daily (TPD)	Annual (TPY)
Dempsey Waste Systems 1577 West River Road Dayton, OH 45418 937-267-5007	HC, PAYT, PA, NCS	OCC, ONP, Mag, MxP, HDPE, PETE, Plastic #6, GIC, GIBG, SC, ALC	Clark	New Carlisle	5,700	Business Hours	Included in the WMI MRF tonnage	100% R&C	U/A	U/A
Dempsey Waste Systems 1577 West River Road Dayton, OH 45418 937-267-5007	HC	OCC	Clark	N/A	N/A	0	50	100% C	U/A	U/A
Rumpke Recycling MRF 1300 E. Monument Ave. Dayton, OH 937-220.9058	PUO, MRF, SCS	AIC, ASC, CM, GIC, GIBC, HDPE, MAG, MXP, OCC, ONP, PBD, PETE, PHBK, SC	Clark	All Townships and Cities	142,439	Business Hours	3,733	U/A	U/A	U/A
Rumpke Transportation 1932 E. Monument Dayton, OH 937.461.0004	HC, PAYT, PA, SCS	OCC, ONP, Mag, MxP, HDPE, PET, Plastic #6, GIC, GIBG, SC, ALC	Clark	All Townships and Cities	136,739	Business Hours	Included in the Rumpke Recycling MRF tonnage	U/A	U/A	U/A
Staker Metal Alloys 1075 N. James St. Springfield, OH 45503 937.325.9289	PA, SY	All Metals	Clark	All Townships and Cities	142,439	Business Hours	5,050	U/A	UA	UA
Buckeye Wood P.O. Box E South Charleston, OH 45368 937.462.8361	PA	Pallets and scrap wood	Clark	N/A	Available only to contract customers	Not Open to the Public	2,596	U/A	U/A	U/A

### Section 3

Facility/Activity Name Mailing Address Phone Number	Type of Facility or Activity*	Types of Materials Accepted**	Service Area			Hours Available to Public	Recyclables Processed from the SWMD (TPY)	% of Materials from Sector	Processing Capacity	
			County	Townships/Cities	Population Served				Daily (TPD)	Annual (TPY)
CCSWMD HHW Collection Event	PA, DO	HHW	Clark	All Townships and Cities	142,439	Special Event	39	100% R	U/A	U/A
CCSWMD Appliance Recycling Day	PA, DO	Appliances	Clark	All Townships and Cities	142,439	Special Event	Included in Staker Alloy	U/A	U/A	U/A
Carter's Jewelers 12 N. Fountain St. Springfield, OH 937.325.5752	PA, DO	NiCad batteries	Clark	All Townships and Cities	142,439	Business Hours	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
Springfield News – Sun 202 N. Limestone Springfield, OH 937.328.0300	PA, DO	Mixed Paper	Clark	All Townships and Cities	142,439	Saturdays 9 am to 1pm	560	U/A	U/A	U/A
Wrap N Post 624 S. Burnett Rd. 937.323-0003	PA, DO	Polystyrene pellets, bubble and good cardboard boxes	Clark	All Townships and Cities	142,439	Business Hours	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
Capitol Cleaners All locations	PA, DO	Metal hangers & plastic dry cleaning bags	Clark	All Townships and Cities	142,439	Business hours	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
Dolbeer's Cleaners 448 N. Limestone Street 937.390.0123	PA, DO	Metal hangers & plastic dry cleaning bags	Clark	All Townships and Cities	142,439	Business hours	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
Lehman's Cleaners 1379 W. First Street 937.325.0606	PA, DO	Metal hangers & plastic dry cleaning bags	Clark	All Townships and Cities	142,439	Business hours	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A



## INVENTORIES

Facility/Activity Name Mailing Address Phone Number	Type of Facility or Activity*	Types of Materials Accepted**	Service Area			Hours Available to Public	Recyclables Processed from the SWMD (TPY)	% of Materials from Sector	Processing Capacity	
			County	Townships/Cities	Population Served				Daily (TPD)	Annual (TPY)
BP Procare 1180 Upper Valley Pike 937.324.0316 10 W. North Street 937.323.4751	PA, DO	Lead acid batteries, used motor oil, and antifreeze	Clark	All Townships and Cities	142,439	Business hours	20	100% R/C	U/A	U/A
K-Mart 1476 Upper Valley Pike 937.323.9131	PA, DO	Lead acid batteries	Clark	All Townships and Cities	142,439	Business hours	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
Sears Auto Center 1475 Upper Valley Pike 937.327.4828	PA, DO	Lead acid batteries	Clark	All Townships and Cities	142,439	Business hours	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
Springfield Tire & Battery 662 W. Main Street 937.323.5585	PA, DO	Lead acid batteries	Clark	All Townships and Cities	142,439	Business hours	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
National Pit Stop 1920 E. Main Street 937.324.9255	PA, DO	Used motor oil and antifreeze	Clark	All Townships and Cities	142,439	Business hours	3	100% R/C	U/A	U/A
TSC Farm, House and Auto 5451 Urbana Road 937.399.8664	PA, DO	Used motor oil and antifreeze	Clark	All Townships and Cities	142,439	Business hours	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
Grismer Tire 14 W. North Street 937.322.1074	PA, DO	Used motor oil and antifreeze	Clark	All Townships and Cities	142,439	Business hours	23	100% R/C	U/A	U/A
Lawson's Marathon 2001 E. Main 937.322.2461	PA, DO	Used motor oil and antifreeze	Clark	All Townships and Cities	142,439	Business hours	9	100% R/C	U/A	U/A

### Section 3

Facility/Activity Name Mailing Address Phone Number	Type of Facility or Activity*	Types of Materials Accepted**	Service Area			Hours Available to Public	Recyclables Processed from the SWMD (TPY)	% of Materials from Sector	Processing Capacity	
			County	Townships/ Cities	Population Served				Daily (TPD)	Annual (TPY)
Jiffy-Lube 2600 E. Main 937.325.3828	PA, DO	Used motor oil and antifreeze	Clark	All Townships and Cities	142,439	Business hours	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
Auto Zone S. Burnett Road 937.324.2112 333 W. North Street 937.324.8887	PA, DO	Used motor oil and antifreeze	Clark	All Townships and Cities	142,439	Business hours	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
Harrison's Citgo 419 N. Main New Carlisle, OH 937.845.8327	PA, DO	Used Oil	Clark	All Townships and Cities	142,439	U/A	2.5	100% R/C	U/A	U/A
Salvation Army 810 Bechtel Avenue 937.461.2769	PA	Clean useable clothing & household items in working condition	Clark	All Townships and Cities	142,439	Call to schedule pick-up	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
Goodwill Industries 291 E. Leffel Lane 937.324.8638	PA, DO	Clean useable clothing & household appliances in working condition	Clark	All Townships and Cities	142,439	Business hours	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
Catholic Central "Klutter Kloset" 1200 E. High Street 937.325.9204	PA	Clean useable clothing & household appliances in working condition	Clark	All Townships and Cities	142,439	Call to schedule pick-up	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
St. Vincent De Paul 2425 E. High Street 937.325.9111	PA	Clean useable clothing & household items in working condition	Clark	All Townships and Cities	142,439	Call to schedule pick-up	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A

## INVENTORIES

Facility/Activity Name Mailing Address Phone Number	Type of Facility or Activity*	Types of Materials Accepted**	Service Area			Hours Available to Public	Recyclables Processed from the SWMD (TPY)	% of Materials from Sector	Processing Capacity	
			County	Townships/Cities	Population Served				Daily (TPD)	Annual (TPY)
Animal Welfare League 937.323.9223	PA, DO	Clean useable clothing & household items in working condition	Clark	All Townships and Cities	142,439	Call for Hours	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
Newark Recycled Fibers 2601 East River Road Moraine, OH 937.298.9969	PA, DO	Mixed paper, OCC	Clark	All Townships and Cities	142,439	U/A	895	100% R/C	U/A	U/A
Liberty Tire 3041 Jackson Pike Grove City, OH 614-871-8097	PA, DO	Tires	Clark	All Townships and Cities	142,439	U/A	1,286	100% R/C	U/A	U/A
Firestone Tire and Service Center 1475 Upper Valley Pike 937.325.4638	PA, DO	Tires	Clark	All Townships and Cities	142,439	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
Tire City 325 Selma Road 937.325.4916	PA, DO	Tires	Clark	All Townships and Cities	142,439	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
Capitol 1370 W. First Street 937.323.7638 2219 E. Main Street 937.325.4694 1843 South Limestone Street 937.323.7411	PA, DO	Ferrous Metal	Clark	All Townships and Cities	142,439	U/A	0.5	100% R/C	U/A	U/A
Box King 1037 N. Bechtle 937.322.8117	PA, DO	OCC	Clark	All Townships and Cities	142,439	U/A	2	100% R/C	U/A	U/A

### Section 3

Facility/Activity Name Mailing Address Phone Number	Type of Facility or Activity*	Types of Materials Accepted**	Service Area			Hours Available to Public	Recyclables Processed from the SWMD (TPY)	% of Materials from Sector	Processing Capacity	
			County	Townships/Cities	Population Served				Daily (TPD)	Annual (TPY)
Smith Trucking 2855 Oletha Avenue 937-325-9646	PUO	Ferrous Metal, Non-Ferrous Metal, Mixed Paper, OCC	Clark	N/A	N/A	0	409	100%C	U/A	U/A
City of Springfield Fire Stations	PA,DO	Aluminum Cans	Clark	All Townships and Cities	142,439	24/7	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
Cooper Appliances 1515 Lagonda Avenue 937.324. 5579	PA, DO	Refrigerators	Clark	All Townships and Cities	142,439	Call to schedule pick-up	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
Carmichael's Appliances 1050 N. Belmont 837.327.9200	PA, DO	Refrigerators	Clark	All Townships and Cities	142,439	Business hours	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
Northside Appliances 122 E. Main 937.323.5557	PA, DO	Refrigerators	Clark	All Townships and Cities	142,439	Business hours	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
Shelby Materials 4301 S. Charleston Pike 937.325.8982	PA, DO	Asphalt	Clark	All Townships and Cities	142,439	Business hours	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
Dr. Robert Bennett 21 E. Ward Street Springfield 937.325.5045	PA/DO	Eye Glasses	Clark	All Townships and Cities	142,439	Business hours	U/A	100% R/C	U/A	U/A
Dr. Roark 1674 N. Limestone Street Springfield 937. 399.4101	PA/DO	Eye Glasses	Clark	All Townships and Cities	142,439	Business hours	U/A	100% R/C	U/A	U/A

## INVENTORIES

Facility/Activity Name Mailing Address Phone Number	Type of Facility or Activity*	Types of Materials Accepted**	Service Area			Hours Available to Public	Recyclables Processed from the SWMD (TPY)	% of Materials from Sector	Processing Capacity	
			County	Townships/ Cities	Population Served				Daily (TPD)	Annual (TPY)
Lenscrafters Upper Valley Mall Springfield 937.525.9244	PA/DO	Eye Glasses	Clark	All Townships and Cities	142,439	Business hours	U/A	100% R/C	U/A	U/A
Lytle and Williams Funeral Home 2425 N. Limestone Street Springfield 937.399.2811	PA/DO	Eye Glasses	Clark	All Townships and Cities	142,439	Business hours	U/A	100% R/C	U/A	U/A
Ohio Masonic Home 2655 W. National Road 937.325.1531	PA/DO	Eye Glasses	Clark	All Townships and Cities	142,439	Business hours	U/A	100% R/C	U/A	U/A
Elderly United 50 W. High Street Springfield 937.323.4948	PA/DO	Eye Glasses	Clark	All Townships and Cities	142,439	Business hours	U/A	100% R/C	U/A	U/A
Parks Insurance 600 W. Columbia Street Springfield 937.324.1116	PA/DO	Eye Glasses	Clark	All Townships and Cities	142,439	Business hours	U/A	100% R/C	U/A	U/A

### Section 3

Facility/Activity Name Mailing Address Phone Number	Type of Facility or Activity*	Types of Materials Accepted**	Service Area			Hours Available to Public	Recyclables Processed from the SWMD (TPY)	% of Materials from Sector	Processing Capacity	
			County	Townships/ Cities	Population Served				Daily (TPD)	Annual (TPY)
Sears Optical Upper Valley Mall Springfield 937.327.4800	PA/DO	Eye Glasses	Clark	All Townships and Cities	142,439	Business hours	U/A	100% R/C	U/A	U/A
Shawnee Optical 1204 N. Bechtle Avenue Springfield 937.323. 1233	PA/DO	Eye Glasses	Clark	All Townships and Cities	142,439	Business hours	U/A	100% R/C	U/A	U/A
Wal-Mart 1600 N. Bechtle Avenue Springfield 937.324.0239	PA/DO	Eye Glasses	Clark	All Townships and Cities	142,439	Business hours	U/A	100% R/C	U/A	U/A
YMCA 300 S. Limestone Street Springfield 937.323.3781	PA/DO	Eye Glasses	Clark	All Townships and Cities	142,439	Business hours	U/A	100% R/C	U/A	U/A
<b>Totals</b>							<b>21,289</b>			

\*Type of Facility abbreviations are as follows: PA = publicly available, MRF = materials recovery facility, DO = drop-off, HC = hauler collection, SY = scrap yard, PUO = private use only, SCS = subscription curbside, PAYT = pay-as-you-throw, NCS = non subscription curbside

\*\* Material Types are abbreviated as follows: ALC = aluminum cans, CM = commingled materials, GIC = glass – clear, GIBG = glass – brown & Greene, HDPE = high-density polyethylene, Mag = magazines, MxP = mixed paper, OCC = old corrugated cardboard, ONP = old newspaper, PBd = paperboard, PETE = polyethylene terephthalate, PS = polystyrene plastic, SC = steel cans/scrap.

U/A = Unavailable N/A = Not Applicable

# INVENTORIES

**Table 3-6**  
**Composting/Yard Waste Management Activities Used by the District**

Facility Name or Activity (e.g., XYZ Composting, Land Application, etc.)	Facility Type*	Location		Waste Received from the SWMD		Processing Capacity		Non-Compostables Landfilled (TPY)	Compost Produced (TPY)
		County	Address City ST Zip Phone	Type		Daily (TPD)	Annual (TPY)		
WMI MRF reported YW from CC going to Biosource in Greene Co. who does not otherwise report to us.	PUO	Greene	1700 N. Broad St. Fairborn, OH 45324 937.878.6699	Leaves, grass and Brush	391	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rumpke MRF reported YW from CC going to Mont. Co TF then back to Paygro for composting. This is not otherwise reported by Paygro.	PUO	Montgomery	1300 E. Monument Ave. Dayton, OH 937.220.9058	Leaves, grass and Brush	1,410	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Paygro Company, Inc.	PUO	Clark	1160 Huntington Rd. South Charleston, OH 45368 937.462.8358	Manure	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mad River Topsoil	PA, YW	Clark	5625 Old Lower Valley Springfield, OH 937.882.6115	Woody brush and tree stumps	4,034	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
Springfield Township Composting Facility	PA**	Clark	1516 S. Bird Rd. Springfield, OH 937.322.3459	Leaves and brush	1,048	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
New Reid Park	PUO	Clark	3140 E. Leffel Ln. Springfield, OH 45505 937-324-7395	Leaves, grass, and brush	19	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
Studebaker	PUO	Clark	11140 Milton-Carlisle PK	Leaves, grass,	1,080	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A

### Section 3

Facility Name or Activity (e.g., XYZ Composting, Land Application, etc.)	Facility Type*	Location		Waste Received from the SWMD		Processing Capacity		Non-Compostables Landfilled (TPY)	Compost Produced (TPY)
		County	Address City ST Zip Phone	Type		Daily (TPD)	Annual (TPY)		
			New Carlisle, 45344 937-845-3816	and brush					
Snyder Park	PUO	Clark	Snyder Park Rd. Springfield, OH 45504 937-324-7647	Leaves, grass, and brush	2	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
Lawnmasters	PUO	Clark	331 Old Columbus Road Springfield, OH 937-323.5625	Leaves, grass, and brush	2,075	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
C&S Tree Services	PA		2551 Dayton Road Springfield, OH 937-323.4723	Leaves, grass, and brush	4,396	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
Moorfield Township	PA	Clark	1749 E. County Line Road Springfield, OH 45005	Leaves, grass, and brush	1,003	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
German Township	PA	Clark	6695 Zerkle Road Springfield, OH 45503	Leaves, grass, and brush	125	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
City of Springfield	PA	Clark	956 Dayton Avenue Springfield, OH 45506	Leaves, grass, and brush	3,153	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
Vince Refuse	PUO	Clark	Hauler delivered yard waste to the Montgomery County Transfer Station, but could not report what happen to the yard waste after that	Leaves, grass, and brush	150	U/A	U/A	U/A	U/A
TOTAL					18,885				

\*Facility Type abbreviations include PUO= private use only, PA= publicly available, YW= yard waste/composting.



# INVENTORIES

\*\*Only available for Springfield Township residents  
 U/A = Unavailable  
 N/A = Not Applicable

**Table 3-10**  
**Solid Waste Haulers Operating in the District**

Name of Hauling Company	Mailing Address: Street, City ST Zip Phone	Description of Collection Routes (include townships, cities, villages in the district where waste is collected.)	Type of Materials Collected	Tons Collected from the District
Waste Management	1700 N. Broad St. Fairborn, Ohio 45324 937.878.6699	The entire County except New Carlisle and Pike, Pleasant and Madison Twp.	Commercial and residential waste, yard waste and recyclables.	N/A
HW Mann and Sons	2614 Rocket Ave. Springfield, OH 937.324.1324	The entire County except New Carlisle.	Commercial and residential waste, yard waste and recyclables	N/A
Vince Refuse	301 Neosha Ave. Springfield, OH 937.323.3640	The entire County, except New Carlisle and Pleasant Twp.	Commercial and residential waste, yard waste and recyclables	N/A
Dempsey Waste Systems	1577 West River Road Dayton, OH 45418 937-267-5007	New Carlisle	Commercial and residential waste, yard waste and recyclables	IN/A
Rumpke Transportation	1932 E. Monument Dayton, OH 937.461.0004	The entire County except New Carlisle	Commercial and residential waste, yard waste and recyclables	N/A



## Section 4

# REFERENCE YEAR POPULATION, WASTE GENERATION, AND WASTE REDUCTION

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## 4.1 Reference Year Population and Residential/Commercial Waste Generation

### 4.1.1 Population

The planning period for the District's updated plan is 15 years (from 2007 through 2021) with the reference year being 2003. Table 4-1 presents the District's population and residential/commercial generation rate for the District for 2003.

The District's 2003 reference year population of 142,777 was determined by using the 2000 Census and the 2003 Census estimates for Clark County. This information was obtained from the Ohio Department of Development, Office of Strategic Research.

The District's population for 2003 does not include the Village of Clifton, which is located in Green Township. In accordance with Ohio law, the Village of Clifton's population was subtracted from the District's population.

### 4.1.2 Generation

#### Residential/Commercial

The District used the following equation to estimate the quantity and per capita rate of residential/commercial waste in 2003.

***Residential/Commercial Waste Disposed + Residential/Commercial Waste Recycled and Composted = Residential/Commercial Waste Generated.***

As discussed in Section 3, the 2003 landfill records do not accurately reflect the quantity of Clark County waste disposed during 2003. Therefore, to quantify the amount of residential/commercial waste disposed, the District deducted the amount of industrial waste disposed that was determined through the industrial survey (21,040 tons) and the quantity of exempt waste that was disposed in 2003 (662 tons) from the total amount of Clark County waste disposed as reported by the 2003 generation fee reports (113,420 tons). This calculation yielded a 2003 residential/commercial disposal quantity of 91,718 tons.

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As presented in Section 3, a total of 46,751 tons of residential/commercial recyclables, yard waste and HHW were recycled or composted during 2003. Thus, in 2003, 138,469 tons of residential/commercial commercial waste was generated.

As illustrated in Table 4-1, the residential/commercial generation rate for 2003 was 5.35 lbs./person/day. To determine that rate, the following equation was used.

<b>Generation Rate</b>	<b><math>[(\text{waste generation/population}) \times 2,000]/365</math></b>
<b>Generation Rate</b>	<b><math>138,469/142,777 \times 2000/365</math></b>
<b>Generation Rate</b>	<b><math>5.31 \text{ lbs./person/day}</math></b>

### Industrial

To estimate the quantity of industrial waste that was generated during 2003, the results of Clark County's 2004 industrial survey were used to determine the per employee generation rate for SIC Codes 20, 22-39. Once this had been determined, the per employee generation rate was applied to the 2003 employment for SIC codes 20, 22-39 to estimate the 2003 generation quantities. A copy of the District's industrial survey report is provided in Appendix F.

As illustrated in Table 4-3, the industrial generation quantity for 2003 was 87,854 tons. To determine the industrial generation rate on an lbs./person/day basis, the following equation was used.

<b>Generation Rate</b>	<b><math>[(\text{waste generation/population}) \times 2,000]/365</math></b>
<b>Generation Rate</b>	<b><math>87,854/142,777 \times 2000/365</math></b>
<b>Generation Rate</b>	<b><math>3.37 \text{ lbs./person/day}</math></b>

### Exempt Waste

This category of waste includes all waste disposed in publicly-available solid waste landfills, which is not characterized as solid waste, such as construction and demolition debris and non-toxic foundry sand.

The 2003 landfill reports show that 662 tons of exempt waste was disposed in publicly-available landfills in 2003, with a generation rate of 0.03 lbs./person/day. The exempt generation rate was calculated using the following formula:

<b>Generation Rate</b>	<b><math>[(\text{waste generation/population}) \times 2,000]/365</math></b>
<b>Generation Rate</b>	<b><math>662/142,777 \times 2000/365</math></b>
<b>Generation Rate</b>	<b><math>0.02 \text{ lbs./person/day}</math></b>

The 2003 landfill reports do not break down the types of exempt waste disposed. Therefore, the District is unable to complete Table 4-4.

### **4.1.3 Total Waste Generation**

Table 4-5 combines information from the above sections to determine the District's total waste generation in 2003. The District used the following sources to calculate total waste generation for Table 4-5.

<b>Waste Stream</b>	<b>Disposal</b>	<b>Recycling</b>
Residential/Commercial	2003 Generation Fee reports and Industrial Survey data	Surveys
Industrial	Survey	Survey
Exempt	2003 Landfill Data Report	Not applicable

According to Table 4-5, in the 2003 reference year, the District generated 226,985 tons of waste, with a total generation rate of 8.70 lbs./person/day.

## **4.2 Reference Year Waste Reduction**

### **4.2.1 Residential/Commercial Waste Reduction**

Residential/Commercial waste reduction was determined through surveys from individual haulers, large commercial nodes, compost facilities, and recyclers. All recycling tonnages have been checked for double counting by using information requested in the survey, as well as phone calls to ensure that recyclables were not sold or received to other recyclers that collect from the District. After eliminating double counting, the total amount recycled by the residential/commercial sector was 46,751 tons. The quantity of each material recycled or composted is presented in Table 4-6

The District attributes the large quantity of corrugated card board shown to be recycled to the fact that the District specifically surveys large commercial retailers, such as Lowes and Wal Mart who recycle significant amounts of cardboard. These recyclables were not processed at any of the facilities identified in Table 3-5. The majority was back-hauled to their corporate headquarters. This information was determined based on a survey of the large commercial establishments, which is provided in Appendix G.

### **4.2.2 Industrial Waste Reduction**

The amount of industrial solid waste reduced through recycling in 2003 was 66,814 tons. A breakdown by material type recycled can be found in Table 4-7.

## 4.3 Total Waste Generation: Historical Trends of Disposal Plus Waste Reductions

### 4.3.1 Generation Rates/Quantities

#### Residential/Commercial

As recommended by the Ohio EPA, the District is using the *Characterization of Municipal Solid Wastes in the United States: 1994 Update* to determine the annual residential/commercial generation rate for Clark County. In the District's 2000 plan update, the *Characterization of Municipal Solid Wastes in the United States* was also used to determine the annual per capita generation rate for this plan's reference year, which was 2003.

The annual generation rate for 2003 is estimated to be 5.31 lbs./person/day. The 1997 generation rate estimated the 2003 generation rate to be 4.35 lbs./capita/day. Initially, it appears that the residential/commercial generation rate has increased significantly. However, the difference is actually due to the District using national averages from residential/ commercial generation rates from the U.S. EPA's *Characterization of Municipal Solid Wastes in the United States* to estimate the 1997 generation rate, versus using Clark County-specific data to estimate the 2003 generation rate.

#### Industrial

The industrial per capita generation rate and the annual generation quantity of industrial waste have increased since the 2000 plan update. In the 2000 plan update, the daily industrial per capita generation rate was 2.96 and the most recent plan updates estimates the 2003 generation rate to be 3.37. Additionally, the annual quantity of industrial waste that was generated in the 2000 plan for the 1997 reference year was 80,491 tons and the 2003 generation quantity was 87,854 tons. This increase in the generation rate and quantity may be the result of an improved economy and increased demand for durable goods, which results in increased production and production-related solid waste.

## 4.4 Reconciliation of Waste Generation

The District is using only one methodology to determine waste generation for 1997. Therefore, no reconciliation is necessary and Table 4-8 was not completed.

## 4.5 Waste Composition

### 4.5.1 Residential/Commercial Sectors

Waste composition for the residential/commercial sectors was estimated by using data from the landfill composition study conducted by the Ohio Department of Natural

## REFERENCE YEAR POPULATION, WASTE GENERATION, AND WASTE REDUCTION

Resources, Litter and Recycling Division. The percentages from this study were applied to the 2003 Clark County residential commercial disposal quantity, which was 91,718 tons. The quantities of each residential/commercial waste stream that was disposed in 2003 are shown in Table 4-9.

### 4.5.2 Industrial Waste Sector

Only a limited number of industries were able to provide information on the composition of their disposed waste stream. Therefore, Table 4-10 was not able to be completed.

**Table 4-1**  
**Reference Year Population and Residential/Commercial Generation**

County Name	Population			Generation Rate (lbs./person/day)	Total District Res/Comm Generation (TPY)
	Before Adjustment	Adjustment	After Adjustment		
Clark	142,826		142,777	5.31	138,469
1 – Clifton		-49			

Section 4

Table 4-3  
Industrial Waste Generation Survey – Respondents Versus Unreported

Standard Industrial Classification Category (SIC)	Survey Respondents				Amounts Based Upon Secondary Data				Total Industrial Waste Generated (Tons)
	# of Industries	# of Employees	Tons of Waste Generated	Generation Rate (tons/employee/year)	# of Industries	# of Employees	Tons of Waste Generated	Generation Rate (tons/employee/year)	
20	3	504	17,380	4.97	5	535	2,659	4.97	20,039
22									
23	2	9	19	2.13	1	13	28	2.13	47
24	4	54	142	2.62	1	150	393	2.62	535
25	2	112	341	3.04	2	28	85	3.04	426
26	6	116	3,288	12.78	3	73	933	12.78	4,221
27	4	214	921	4.30	4	43	185	4.30	1,106
28	2	94	146	1.55	1	65	101	1.55	247
29				7.33	1	30	220	7.33	220
30	3	77	203	2.64	3	393	1,038	2.64	1,241
31				3.41	1	100	341	3.41	341
32	3	78	48	0.62	3	32	20	0.62	68
33	5	201	2,952	14.69	3	146	2,144	14.69	5,096
34	29	1,042	34,493	3.96	12	240	950	3.96	35,443
35	20	736	2,857	3.88	23	582	2,259	3.88	5,117
36	5	84	176	2.10	6	1,023	2,149	2.10	2,325
37	10	2,030	9,841	4.85	3	290	1,406	4.85	11,247
38	2	19	7	0.38	2	18	7	0.38	14
39	3	61	71	1.16	4	45	52	1.16	123
<b>Total</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>5,431</b>	<b>72,885</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>3,806</b>	<b>14,970</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>87,854</b>



# REFERENCE YEAR POPULATION, WASTE GENERATION, AND WASTE REDUCTION

**Table 4-5**  
**Reference Year Total Waste Generation for the District**

Types of Waste	Generation Rate (lbs./person/day)	Tons/Year
Residential/Commercial	5.31	138,469
Industrial	3.37	87,854
Exempt	0.02	662
<b>Total Waste Generation</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>226,985</b>

**Table 4-6**  
**Reference Year Residential/Commercial Waste Reduction in the District**

Type of Waste Source Reduced	TPY	Type of Waste Recycled	TPY	Incineration, Composting, Resource Recovery		
				Total waste received	Residual Landfilled	Net waste processed
		Lead-Acid Batteries	59			
		Dry Cell Batteries	0			
		Glass	424			
		HHW	39			
		Aluminum	540			
		Ferrous Metals	4,259			
		Non Ferrous Metals	273			
		Corrugated Cardboard	13,559			
		All Other Paper	3,799			
		PET	38			
		HDPE	37			
		Mixed/Other Plastic	175			
		Rubber	1,296			
		Mixed Recyclables	0			
		Used Oil	50			
		Wood	2,953			
		Yard Waste		18,885		
		Appliances	365			
<b>Totals</b>			<b>46,751</b>			

## Section 4

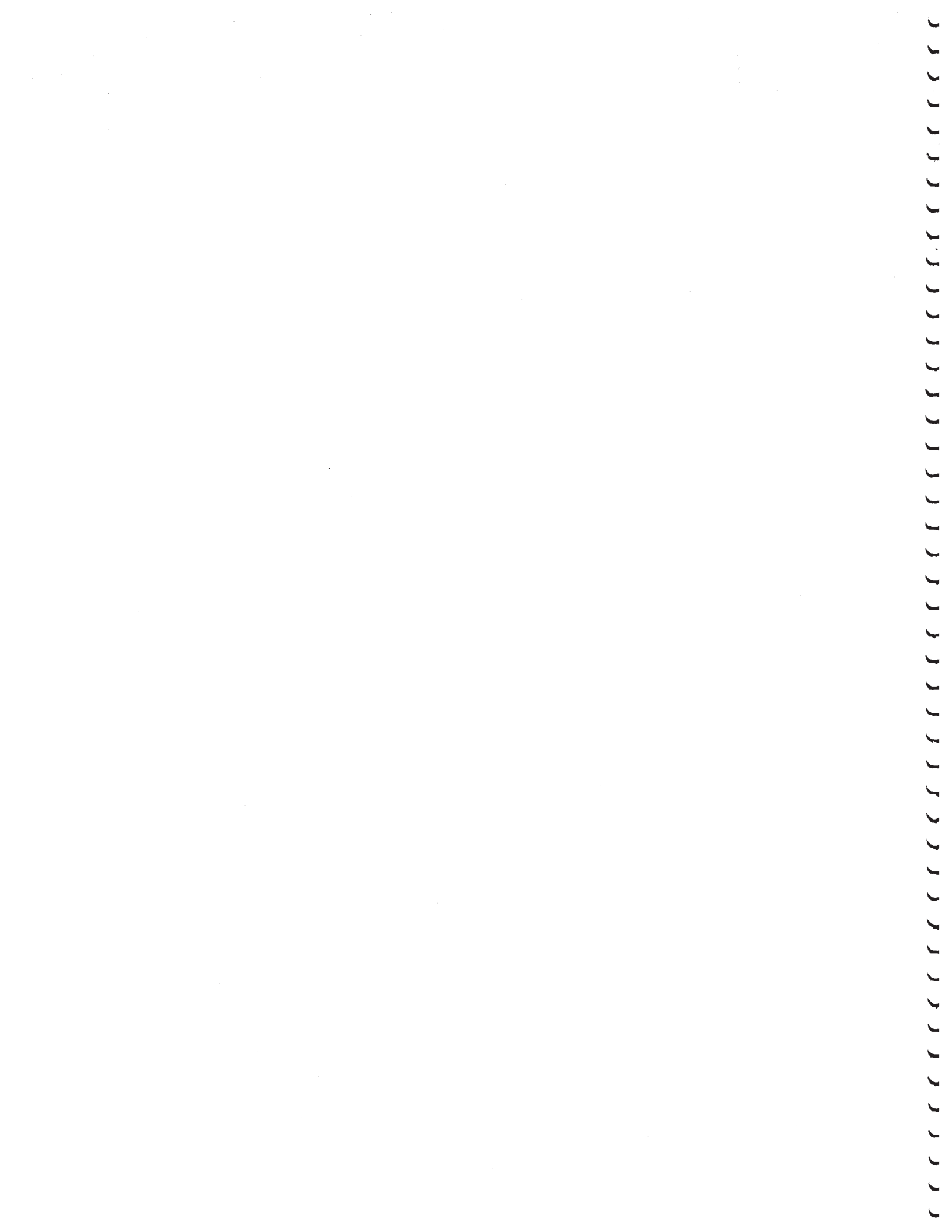
**Table 4-7**  
**Reference Year Industrial Waste Reduction in the District**

Type of Waste Source Reduced	TPY	Type of Waste Recycled	TPY	Incineration, Composting, Resource Recovery		
				Total Waste Received	Residual Landfilled	Net Waste Processed
		Cardboard	4,505			
		Paper	526			
		Newspaper	500			
		Ferrous Metal	45,093			
		Non-Ferrous Metal	174			
		Wood	17			
		Plastic	14			
		Oil	65			
		Slag	120			
		Food Waste		15,800		
<b>Totals</b>			<b>66,814</b>			

# REFERENCE YEAR POPULATION, WASTE GENERATION, AND WASTE REDUCTION

**Table 4-9**  
**Estimated Residential/Commercial Landfilled Waste Stream Composition**  
**for the District in 2003**

Material Category	Percent of Waste Stream	Ton Disposed by Clark County
Corrugated Paper	8.75%	8,025
Office Paper	8.75%	8,025
Mixed Paper	8.30%	7,613
Newsprint	8.88%	8,145
Magazines	3.66%	3,357
Paperboard	3.29%	3,018
LDPE# 4	2.27%	2,082
PET #1	2.40%	2,201
HDPE #2	6.53%	5,989
PVC #3	0.49%	449
PP #5	0.61%	559
PS #6	1.63%	1,495
Other Plastics	2.41%	2,210
Aluminum Beverage Cans	1.34%	1,229
Aluminum Foil/Food Trays	0.45%	413
Other Aluminum	0.25%	229
Tin Food Cans	1.56%	1,431
Other Tin Cans	0.28%	257
Yard Waste	10.73%	9,841
Textiles	6.66%	6,108
Diapers	3.28%	3,008
Food	13.03%	11,951
Glass	4.77%	4,375
Empty Aerosol Cans	0.28%	257
Medical Waste	0.45%	413
Fines and Super Fines	0.23%	211
	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>91,718</b>



## Section 5

# PLANNING PERIOD PROJECTIONS AND STRATEGIES

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## 5.1 Planning Period

The planning period for the District is 2007 through 2021.

## 5.2 Population Projections

Table 5-1 presents population projections for the District for the 2003 reference year and annually through 2021. To determine each year's population, the District used the projected County population issued by the Ohio Department of Development. The projected population is divided into five-year increments beginning in 2003. To determine the increase in population for each year, the District calculated the percent increase in population between the years 2007 and 2021.

According to Ohio law, the entire population of municipalities located in more than one solid waste district must be added to the district that contains the largest portion of the jurisdiction's population. The population of the Village of Clifton was subtracted from the District's population because the majority of its population resides outside Clark County.

## 5.3 Waste Generation Projections

### 5.3.1 Residential/Commercial

Table 5-2 presents residential/commercial waste generation estimates for the 15-year planning period (from 2007 to 2021), with 2003 being the reference year.

The District calculated the 2003 residential/commercial waste generation quantity by adding residential/commercial disposal quantities to residential/commercial recycling and composting tonnage. The District calculated the 2003 residential/commercial lbs/capita/day generation rate by dividing the generation quantity by 365 and multiplying by 2000. To project the annual residential/commercial generation rates throughout the planning period, the District increased used the annual percent increase of 0.1 percent from the U.S. EPA Report "Characterization of Municipal Solid Waste in the United States."

Each year, during the development of the District's annual report, actual residential/commercial waste generation rates will be monitored and compared to

projections. As shown in Table 5-2, the total quantity of residential/commercial waste is projected to increase during the 15-year planning period, even though the population is projected to decrease. This is due to generation rate increasing from 5.31 lbs./person/day to 5.41 lbs./person/day between 2007 and 2021.

### 5.3.2 Industrial Sector Waste Generation

Table 5-3 presents industrial waste generation estimates for the 15-year planning period with 2003 being the reference year. The District projects the industrial generation rate to remain constant, but the amount of industrial waste to be annually generated is projected to decrease due to a projected decrease in manufacturing employment. The Ohio Bureau of Employment Services (OBES) projects of a 0.4 percent annual decrease in employment for Sec. Codes 20, and 22-39 between 2000 and 2010. Currently, OBES does not have employment projections beyond 2010. For planning purposes, the District used the 0.4 percent annual decrease through 2021. The District will monitor both industrial the generation rate and employment throughout the 15-year planning period.

### 5.3.3 Total Waste Generation

Table 5-4 presents total waste generation estimates for the 15-year planning period (2007-2021), with 2003 being the reference year. Overall, generation rates are projected to decrease and the total amount of waste generated in the District is expected to decrease slightly over the planning period.

## 5.4 Projections for Waste Stream Composition

The District does not anticipate any measurable changes in the waste stream composition during the 15-year planning period.

## 5.5 Waste Reduction Strategies

### 5.5.1 Existing Residential/Commercial Programs and Activities

The District has successfully facilitated and monitored the reduction of the residential/commercial and industrial waste streams and decreased open dumping through multiple programs and activities. A description of each program or activity that the District conducted during 2003 is described below, as well as the strengths and weaknesses associated with each.

#### Programs and Activities

**(P-1) Pay-As-You-Throw** - The District has promoted Pay-As-You-Throw for waste collection through advertisements, and educational materials. The District will only recommend haulers to residents who provide volume based collection and curbside recycling. Two billboards in September promoted this message.

**Strengths** – Haulers have been supportive and three offer a volume based “bag system” (WMI, Vince and Mann) that encourages recycling, however Mann and Vince have an additional charge for the recycling service (still less than the rate for the solid waste). This service has been in place for more than ten years and has a blended participation rate at approximately 20 percent of the total customers of these haulers. These haulers represent more than 75 percent of the residential service in the entire county and provide service to all areas of the county (except New Carlisle, which is franchised).

The District has provided general awareness campaigns each year using billboards. We also provide a section in *Trim Your Waste* on the advantages of this system and only recommend haulers who provide this service.

**Weaknesses-** A franchised volume based system would have greater results. It would allow for the structure of the system to include “free” recycling. This is how the New Carlisle Program has historically been structured. The District intends to continue to work with communities to promote the benefits of franchise collection options.

It is difficult for the District to measure success of general awareness campaigns and with the loss of significant grant funding, the District will be unable to continue expensive awareness campaigns such as these. Our awareness efforts must be more strategic in order to address targeted audiences such as the elderly.

**(P-2) Close the Loop Campaign** - The District has emphasized the importance of “Closing the Loop” through purchasing recycled content products that have high public-visibility. Each year a promotional campaign advertises the benefits of purchasing recycled content to a different target audience. During October 2003, the District purchased 200 cable advertisements, three billboards and four newspaper advertisements to promote Buy Recycled to the general public. In addition, the District’s *Buy Recycled* guide was placed on the District’s website.

**Strengths-** This strategy has been well received by public officials in each of the areas that we have purchased recycled-content items. These items also display a message for the public as well. Since this type of buy recycled campaign was initiated. The District has received calls each year asking where more of these items can be purchased.

**Weaknesses-** It is difficult for the District to measure success of general awareness campaigns and with the loss of significant grant funding, the District will be unable to continue expensive awareness campaigns such as these. We will continue to devote a section of *Trim Your Waste* to buy recycled and will keep the *Buy Recycled Guide* updated and on our website. The District will continue to work with our Model Communities each year to purchase recycled-content items for their public areas (typically park equipment). However, the amount the District can offer has been reduced and will require a 100 percent match (50:50).

**(P-3) Trim Your Waste Brochures-** The District produces thousands of *Trim Your Waste* brochures each year and distributes at local events and in the four Clark County Public Information Racks. *Trim Your Waste* includes information on local outlets for



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recycling and composting, as well as information on District special collection events and reduction/recycling/composting/Pay-as-You-Throw and proper disposal guidance.

**Strengths-** This brochure has become our mainstay for public information on the many ways to recycle and reduce waste, and properly dispose of what is left. More than one thousand were distributed in 2003. It is comprehensive and attractive and is widely distributed and recognized. It is even requested by some recycling outlets and haulers to provide to their customers.

**Weaknesses-** It is costly, at \$1.43 to print (in very large volumes). The District is considering ways to reformat in order to reduce costs.

**(P-4) *The 3 Rs Reducing, Reusing, and Recycling- Educator Newsletters*** – The District provides two newsletters to every teacher in Clark County (1,500) each year. The newsletters provide educators with information on topics such as school presentations, workshops, mini-grants, community events and school recycling opportunities.

**Strengths** – This has been our primary vehicle to working within the schools for more than ten years and gets the desired responses.

**Weaknesses** It is rather costly to produce a color newsletter and with the loss of grant funding, we will eliminate full color and email as many as we can to teachers.

**(P-5) Public Presentations** - The District made 35 presentations on the subjects of recycling, waste reduction, composting, litter prevention and buying recycled during 2003. Presentations were offered to public organizations, clubs, businesses, and government departments.

**Strengths-** It demonstrates an interest for us to be invited to speak. It also allows us to convey our message in a targeted way that is most likely to reach our audience.

**Weaknesses-** Due to the time involved, we must limit presentations in the Spring and Fall.

**(P-6) District Web Site** - The District continued to improve the content and interactive elements of the website during 2003.

**Strengths-** This is a valuable tool for the public to find our information.

**Weaknesses-** We have experienced growing pains such as a change in our website address, moving our domain, and have struggled to find free ways to have our website come up when doing a search. We continue to strive to resolve these issues.

**(P-7) Anti-Littering Campaign-** The District's Anti-Litter campaign was comprised of Adopt-a-Road, Adopt-a-Spot and the Earth Day Community Clean-up during 2003.



## PLANNING PERIOD PROJECTIONS AND STRATEGIES

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Adopt-a-Road/Spot- Three new "Spots" were adopted in 2003, for a total of 21 "spots" and 94 miles of "Adopted" roads. Through the "Adoption" programs, over six tons of litter and recyclables were collected during 2003.

**Strengths**-These programs form a long standing structure within the community that has supported litter clean up by the public for more than 10 years.

**Weaknesses**- none

The 11<sup>th</sup> Annual Earth Day Community Clean-up had 2,960 participants from 109 groups, who cleaned-up 19 tons of litter.

**Strengths**-These programs form a long standing structure within the community that has supported litter clean up by the public for more than 10 years.

**Weaknesses**- The only weakness of these programs is the cost of the Earth Day Community Cleanup. Each year we have worked to reduce the expense of advertising, supplies and giveaways. So far, we have not seen a reduction in the results.

The Litter Hotline was instituted in 1991 which has placed nearly 200 signs throughout the community that advertise a 24 hour hotline to report litter or illegal dumping. This hotline received nearly 500 calls in 2003. These calls are then investigated by the Environmental Enforcement Deputy.

**Strengths**-These programs form a long standing structure within the community that has supported litter clean up by the public for more than 10 years.

**Weaknesses**- none

**(P-8) Environmental Enforcement** –Since 1991 the District has contracted with the Sheriff to provide a dedicated full time deputy to investigate and enforce the litter and dumping laws. The Sheriff's deputy responded to 314 complaints and made 30 arrests during 2003. This deputy also assists with classroom presentations and other public awareness projects.

**Strengths**- This program is needed and provides a well respected service to the community. Clark County and Springfield have private subscription for nearly all waste collection and no local disposal options, so this program helps to reduce the illegal dumping, littering, theft of service and un-secure load violations in our community.

**Weaknesses**- The expense of a top step deputy and vehicle. However, the District and community believe it is worthwhile. If we were able to convince more communities to franchise for waste collection, there should be a corresponding decrease in illegal dumping.

**(P-9) PRIDE Program** - In 1995, the District instituted the PRIDE Program (Providing Responsibilities for Inmates thru Duties for the Environment). A full-time Sheriff's deputy is funded to utilize jail inmates to perform clean-up activities on all public areas. During 2003, PRIDE cleared 109 dumpsites and 46 miles of township

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roadways. Approximately 12 tons of tires were collected through this program in 2003. They also assist the District in staging special events and support the City of Springfield with the Reserve a Roll off Program which provides dumpsters that are located in 30 neighborhoods each year to allow citizen groups to properly dispose and recycle items. The District manages all of the appliances and tires from this program via the PRIDE program.

**Strengths-** This program provides a needed and well respected service to the community. It is highly efficient and one of the most well recognized programs we offer.

**Weaknesses-** The cost of a top step deputy and support equipment, however, the District and Community believe it is worthwhile. If we were able to convince more communities to franchise for waste collection, there should be a corresponding decrease in illegal dumping.

**(P-10) Teacher Workshops** – During 2003, the District conducted a teacher workshop with 31 participants. The District has been able to pay for substitutes and provide continuing education credits for teachers, which enhances participation.

**Strengths-** Workshops are a good vehicle for providing teachers with environmental curriculum materials.

**Weaknesses-** It is challenging for teachers to find time to participate. It is costly for us to pay for substitutes and without grant funding we must modify our approach to include shorter workshops after school.

**(P-11) Education Grants** – Two mini-grants of \$500 each were awarded during 2003. \$3000 is available for educational waste reduction support each year. Interest in these grants has increased since 2003.

**Strengths-** This allows us to support various programs and projects in the educational community. It allows an educator with the initiative, some resource support for implementing waste reduction or recycling activities in their school.

**Weaknesses-** none

**(P-12) School Support** - Since 1991, the District has provided classroom activities, contests and materials to teach students grades Pre K-12 about waste reduction and other solid waste issues. During 2003, the District assisted four schools with presentations from Dr. T.(rash) and over 100 schools requested recycled content materials for the classroom. Several Recycling Activity Kits have been developed to loan to classrooms for special projects such as making recycled paper jewelry and other interesting activities that teachers may not otherwise have the special materials for.

**Strengths-** We have received a great deal of requests for our special guest presentations, and our giveaways. Nearly 40 different Recycling Activity Kits have

been developed to be loaned to teachers and contain activities that meet learning standards for the different grade levels as well as conform to environmental curriculum materials we have promoted.

**Weaknesses-** With reduction in grant funds giveaways and special guest presentations will be greatly reduced. Contests (poster, essay, art) have been difficult to get participation in and will no longer be attempted annually. The Activity Kits are underutilized by teachers.

**(P-13) Household Hazardous Waste Collection -** During 2003, the District conducted a household hazardous waste collection event where 39 tons of HHW were collected from 800 participants. Due to financial restraints, the District conducts HHW collection events only every other year.

**Strengths-** Event allow for residents to properly dispose of HHW.

**Weaknesses-** One day events do not provide ample opportunity to allow for full utilization of services. Cost is high per participant (\$50/ household in 2003).

**(P-14) Paint Recycling –** During 2003, the District offered an opportunity for residents to drop-off paint for recycling on a monthly basis for six months out of the year. The program was used by 332 residents and recycled approximately 15 tons of paint.

**Strengths-** This service provided many opportunities for residents to conveniently recycle paint products. It was also more cost effective than a one day event.

**Weaknesses** Latex paint can be dried and put in with regular trash and we need to encourage more people to do so.

**(P-15) Appliance Recycling Week -** Each year, the District promotes an appliance recycling week where residents drop off appliances at a local scrap dealer for recycling. The District charged \$5 for each appliance requiring CFC evacuation. During 2003, 747 appliances were recycled.

**Strengths** This public private partnership allowed the District to sponsor an event that supported a local company and achieved desirable goals for all involved

**Weaknesses** Still limits our discount CFC evacuation service to one week during the year. Cost of advertising on 2 billboards was not inexpensive. Provides a windfall profit to the scrap dealer who was not paying for the scrap that week.

**(P-16) Government Office Recycling -** In 1997, the District established an office paper recycling program in six County and City Office Buildings. By 2003, the number had increased to 55 buildings and approximately 207 tons of office paper was recycled.

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**Strengths** By simply assisting in the setup of recycling programs, we have initiated programs in schools, fire houses, township offices, and many public agencies. Once initiated, these programs are self sustaining.

**Weaknesses** Cost. Due to the loss of grant funding, we will no longer be able to purchase durable containment for each government office wanting to participate. This should not be a barrier.

**(P-17) Residential Recycling Drop-Off Station** - The District continues to provide a drop-off station that was established in 2000 for glass containers, ferrous metals, non-ferrous metals, PET, HDPE, newspaper, mixed paper and magazines.

**Strengths** – This provides a vehicle for residents who may not otherwise be able to get curbside service from their hauler (apartment dwellers, some who live in very rural areas, others who do not trust their hauler) to recycle. More than 1000 members utilized the station in 2003 and recycled nearly 300 tons of material. This location of the station is not advertised, although the service is. This requires residents to call and receive our literature before using. This reduces the number of problems we may otherwise have.

**Weaknesses** – The growing use of the station (doubled in 2004), demonstrates the need for additional drop off sites.

**(P-18) Scrap Tires** – The District conducted two tire (and used motor oil and lead acid battery) collection events in 2003, known as Tire Round-Ups. Through these events where the first four tires are free and the balance are \$1 each, 17.94 tons of tires, 307 lead-acid batteries and 1,150 gallons of motor oil were recycled.

Scrap tires are also managed by PRIDE from the City of Springfield's Reserve a Roll-off Program (904 tires in 2003) and illegally dumped tires (11.66 tons in 2003).

Additionally, the District provided an annual opportunity for farms to deliver tires for recycling and in 2003, 165 farms delivered 51 tons of tires for recycling. The District subsidized the first 500 pounds then charged the farms \$120/ton for any additional amount they delivered.

**Strengths** The strong participation of these programs demonstrates the need for low cost recycling services for tires, especially for the farms that rely on our annual program as one of the few methods of recycling the large tires.

**Weaknesses** One day events are not convenient or efficient. Subsidies, while providing incentives, cannot be sustained as demand increases.

**(P-19) Health Department, SW Division** - The District began funding the Health District in 1990, and currently provides funding for a Sanitarian and a part time secretary to monitor facilities and water wells, as well as provide open dumping enforcement. During 2003, the District disbursed \$103,000 to the Clark County Combined Health District.



**Strengths** – This funding allows our local health district to provide outstanding services relative to solid waste management and support all of our programs and services. This has been particularly valuable in monitoring the controversial Tremont Landfill as well as many other closed dumps in our County. It has also resulted in no ongoing illegal dumps being sustained and all significant tire accumulations being brought into compliance.

**Weaknesses-** The cost, but the District and Community believe it is worthwhile.

**(P-20) Model Communities** - Each year, the District targets at least two communities to provide a year long focus to increase overall program awareness and participation. During 2003, Catawba, South Vienna, Harmony Township and Pleasant Township were the model communities. Lucky the Ladybug attended the Sweet Corn Festival, a litter and recycling poster contest was held in the elementary school with the winners on billboards, a community clean-up was held, and special recycled content equipment was purchased for the two local parks.

**Strengths-** This has been an excellent way to focus our messages each year on a targeted audience. We can utilize free vehicles for communication (newsletters, public signs, schools, water bills). We can do things for the Model Community that we cannot do for the entire county. We have also have been able to get a better understanding of the needs of the particular community. The results have been increased awareness and participation in our programs by the people in these communities and a sense that the District is a part of their community.

**Weaknesses** – There are always challenges to get to know each community, but it is very worthwhile and we will continue with this approach.

In addition to addressing the solid waste management needs of the residents and businesses of Clark County, these programs and activities addressed the following seven solid waste management goals of the State of Ohio Solid Waste Management Plan.

- Goal #1: Ensure the availability of reduction and recycling opportunities/programs for residential/commercial waste.
- Goal #2: Reduce and/or recycle at least 50 percent of the industrial waste generated and reduce and/or recycle at least 25 percent of the residential/commercial waste generated by the year 2000.
- Goal #3: Provide informational and technical assistance on source reduction.
- Goal #4: Provide informational and technical assistance on recycling, reuse, and composting opportunities.
- Goal #5: Develop strategies to manage scrap tires and household hazardous wastes (HHW).
- Goal # 6: Annual reporting of Plan progress.

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- Goal #7: Prepare a market development strategy.

Program or Activity Code	Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3	Goal 4	Goal 5	Goal 6	Goal 7
(P-1)	✓	✓	✓	✓			
(P-2)							✓
(P-3)		✓	✓	✓			
(P-4)			✓	✓			✓
(P-5)			✓	✓			✓
(P-6)			✓	✓			
(P-7)					✓		
(P-8)			✓	✓			
(P-9)					✓		
(P-10)			✓	✓			
(P-11)			✓	✓			
(P-12)			✓	✓			✓
(P-13)					✓		
(P-14)	✓	✓					
(P-15)	✓	✓					
(P-16)	✓	✓					
(P-17)	✓	✓					
(P-18)					✓		
(P-19)							
(P-20)			✓	✓			✓

Individual District programs and activities do not achieve Goal # 6: Annual reporting of Plan progress. However, each year the District submits a report to the Ohio EPA that demonstrated progress with implementing the Plan. The District also develop as separate annual report for the public.

## 5.5.2 Existing Business Programs and Activities

**(P-21) Business Paper Co-op-** The District provides a 40 yard drop-off box in a central location to allow member businesses to recycle paper. A cardboard bin is also provided. These businesses may not generate enough volume to justify recycling at their own location otherwise. In 2003, 802 participants in 45 member businesses recycled 19,520 pounds of paper and cardboard.

**Strengths-** This simple program provides a needed and cost effective service. In 2004, the economics changed to enable us to be paid for the paper rather than pay for the hauling. The cardboard has generated income for us all along.

**Weaknesses -** None

**(P-22) BWRAP –** The Business Waste Reduction Assistance Program provides direct assistance to businesses in establishing waste reduction and recycling programs. During 2003, a local high school worked to develop a model recycling program that involved students and administration and resulted in significant savings for the school and a video tape that describes the program.

**Strengths-** This program allows us to use professional consultants to assist in large projects such as was provided in other years to The National City Bank Building, or Dole Foods. This allows us to provide a professional service when called upon.

**Weaknesses-** Due to the cost of this program we do not try to “sell” it. We describe its availability and wait for a call for our services. We only can budget one or two big projects each year.

Program or Activity Code	Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3	Goal 4	Goal 5	Goal 6	Goal 7
(P-21)	✓	✓					
(P-22)			✓	✓			

## 5.5.3 Future Solid Waste Management Strategies and Programs

While the current District programs are effective and many will be continued for the next 15 years, the District strives to continually improve. Therefore, as part of the planning process, the District conducted an in-house workshop, facilitated a strategic planning session with the Policy Committee and Technical Advisory Committee, and met with external stakeholders to identify key issues that in 2007 the Clark County Solid Waste Management will begin to address. The following issues were identified:

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- Increase the efficiency, and convenience of managing special wastes such as appliances, electronics and tires;
- Ensure that programs targeting increased volumes of materials are designed to be provided equitably and sustainably as they grow;
- Assure that disposal capacity is affordable as well as locally available;
- Develop a more cost and energy efficient recycling infrastructure in the rural areas of the County that benefits both the residents and service providers;
- Prevent the open dumping/litter problem rather than spending so many resources responding to it;
- Seek out and support additional waste reduction innovations such as green waste composting and waste wood processing for lumber as possible new approaches; and,
- Increase participation in the BWRAP program.

Following are specific strategies that the District plans to implement to address these solid waste management issues.

### **Strategy 1 – Develop a Recycling Convenience Center (The Clark County Recycling Center)**

As programs have grown over the years, the District has been challenged to maintain suitable storage and staging capacity for its operational needs. To increase the convenience, efficiency and sustainability of all programs and managing many special wastes, a convenience center is in the process of being developed. This facility will be designed to accommodate items from the public that may otherwise be difficult to recycle. This service replaces the “special event model” of collecting these materials for recycling and will provide a stationary platform for all future programs and services.

Items that will be accepted for recycling for a small fee will include:

- Electronics
- Paint
- Used tires
- Appliances containing CFCs
- Fluorescent lamps
- Full sharps containers

User fees will be kept as low as possible to ensure program integrity as well as optimize recycling by the residents.

Items that will be accepted for recycling at no charge will include:

- Commingled residential recyclables
- Corrugated cardboard



- Mixed paper
- Lead acid batteries
- NiCad batteries
- Non CFC appliances and metals

Popular recycled content items such as back yard composting bins may also be offered at wholesale cost to the public as well.

The Recycling Center will be operated by the Clark County Waste Management District. The PRIDE Deputy will supervise court appointed workers from the Clark County Jail to manage materials. The PRIDE program and the Environmental Enforcement Officer who addresses illegal dumping and litter will have an office based here as well.

Initially, the District plans to open the Recycling Center to the public on Tuesday and Thursday mornings, as well as one Saturday morning each month to allow the public to drop off items requiring a fee. The District anticipates that the public will be able to drive through the building to unload these materials.

This will also provide an additional location for members of the Business Paper Co-op and the Residential Recycling Station to drop off materials in dedicated containers in the secure parking lot as well. A security surveillance camera will be installed in order to deter illegal dumping.

The District staff (4 people) will be located at the Recycling Center to oversee and assist in providing customer service. The facility will also accommodate public meetings and educational programs.

After looking for a facility for over two years, a 10,000 square foot warehouse, at 1602 W. Main Street in Springfield, was purchased in early 2006. This was purchased using carryover funds from the budgeted Contingency Funding Line Items which accrued to nearly \$500,000 during the 2000- 2005 planning period as it was not otherwise needed. An additional \$300,000 will be borrowed in order to accomplish all of the needed improvements to the building and the site. The District anticipates the total investment to be in the \$750,000 to \$800,000 range.

Construction of the offices will be bid in May and work will be completed by September 2006. The staff expects to be moved in by October and we hope to begin accepting materials from the public in November. The District plans to be ready for a full year of operations in 2007.

### **Strategy 2 –Monitor the need for the Development of a Transfer Station in Clark County**

Waste transfer stations play an important role in a community's waste management system, serving as a link between a community's waste collection program and a final disposal facility.<sup>1</sup> The primary reason for using a transfer station is to reduce the cost of transporting waste to disposal facilities. Consolidating smaller loads from collection vehicles into larger transfer vehicles enables collection crews to spend less time

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<sup>1</sup> Source: "Waste Transfer Stations: A Manual for Decision-Making", USEPA, April 2001.

traveling to and from distant disposal sites and more time collecting waste. Fuel efficiency is improved by reducing driving distance as well.

Although cost-effectiveness will vary, transfer stations generally become economically viable when the one-way hauling distance to the disposal facility is greater than 15 to 20 miles.<sup>2</sup> However, it should be noted that transportation conditions (i.e., traffic, road quality, size of vehicles used and collection routing) will impact the benefit of direct-haul versus consolidating refuse at a transfer station.

Currently, waste from the District goes to the following transfer stations:

- Reynolds Avenue Transfer Facility
- WMI Transfer Facility, Fairborn
- Montgomery County North Transfer Facility
- Montgomery County South Transfer Facility
- Circleville Transfer Facility

The closest transfer station is the WMI Transfer Facility, which is approximately 14 miles away from District office. The other transfer stations used by the District are beyond the 15-20 mile threshold. Thus, to promote a more efficient disposal infrastructure and a competitive market place, the District annually as part of the Annual District Report review by the Policy Committee will continue to monitor rates and the availability of competitive disposal options in the region and consider the need to facilitate the development of a transfer station in Clark County.

District involvement will be based on the following prioritized levels. These activities will begin in 2007.

- **Level 1** – Support the private sector solution. Assure that the solid waste management plan does not include provisions that would discourage the development of a well sited, privately owned and operated transfer station in Clark County. Educate elected officials, residents and the local waste haulers on the potential benefits of a transfer station.
  - If Level I does not generate the development of a local transfer facility, the District will consider the Level II strategy and may, or may not, proceed to Level II.
- **Level II** - Issue a Request for Proposals for a privately-owned and privately-operated transfer station.
  - If the District does not receive any proposals, or an acceptable proposal, it will consider the Level III strategy and may, or may not, proceed to Level III.
- **Level III** – Evaluate the feasibility of a publicly-owned and privately-operated transfer station, where the District would own the property.

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<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

### **Strategy 3 – Establish an Additional Residential Recycling Drop-off Station in the Rural Area of the County**

The District recognizes that providing curbside recycling services to a limited number of customers in the rural areas of the County is inefficient and an economic burden on waste haulers as customers are unwilling to bear the true cost of providing the service. Particularly, the eastern side of the county is underserved by curbside recycling. Therefore, the District will place an additional drop-off recycling station in the eastern rural area of the County.

In addition, the District will work with the waste haulers to standardize the types of recyclables collected and how they must be prepared. After that is complete, the District will conduct County-wide advertising on curbside recycling, as well as the availability of the recycling drop-off sites.

### **Strategy 4 – Continue to Promote Solid Waste Collection Franchising and Contracting**

With the exception of the City of New Carlisle, all Clark County residents individually subscribe for waste collection services. Due to this open system, residential rates are some of the highest in the region and services are inconsistent. Additionally, this type of system increases open dumping and the accumulation of garbage and debris on private property because some residents choose not to subscribe for garbage collection. The District, as well as the Health District, the City of Springfield, and ODOT, spend hundreds of thousands of dollars a year addressing this problem.

In order to reduce rates, provide more comprehensive services and reduce open dumping, the District will identify communities with high population densities and offer to work with them extensively to either franchise or contract for solid waste management services.

With this type of a system, all residents within a community would be charged for solid waste collection service, which eliminates the economic incentive to illegally dispose of garbage. Additionally, ancillary services such as curbside recycling and bulk item collection would be standardized and provided in a consistent manner. By 2008, the District will work with these communities through the provision of workshops on the issues, modification of ordinances, and assistance with the procurement process. The District will also investigate whether the District may be able to administer a contract for services in certain areas, but will do so only if the political subdivisions involved approve.

Beyond addressing open dumping and littering, organizing solid waste collection through contracts or franchises can:

- **Address citizen concerns** about truck traffic, number of trash collection days, etc.;
- **Establish minimum levels of service** for residential waste collection, including recycling, yard and bulk waste pick-up;
- **Improve recycling** by providing a more consistent service, offering customers volume-based waste collection and improving efficiency; and

### ■ **Reduce costs** per household through competition and efficiency.

Although contracting or franchising waste collection services can pose challenges, the following case studies show that communities have been able to achieve specific waste management goals through organizing residential waste collection services.

#### ***Solid Waste Authority of Central Ohio***

The Solid Waste Authority of Central Ohio (SWACO) has 42 jurisdictions: 12 cities, 17 townships, and 13 villages. All cities except for Columbus (which has municipal collection) have contracted for the collection of their solid waste, recycling, and yard waste. Of the 17 townships, 10 have contracts with service providers, and SWACO is working with others to help them implement contracts. Currently a group of nine communities is in the process of jointly selecting a hauler via a bid process.

Before townships began contracting solid waste collection services, most residents received weekly collection of refuse, but not recyclables or yard waste. Most townships that have contracted for solid waste services receive weekly collection of recyclables, yard waste and refuse.

*A SWACO representative notes that he has documented residents' fees decreasing by as much as two-thirds under a contracted scenario, while receiving more services.* According to the SWACO representative, most residents pay \$10.00 to \$14.00 per month for all three curbside services. Most residents are very satisfied with the improved level of service and reduced prices resulting from the implementation of contracts. However, some have complained that they can no longer choose their own hauler.

#### ***Boise, Idaho –Exclusive Franchise for Residential Refuse Collection and Recyclables***

The City of Boise, Idaho has had mandatory, franchised residential refuse collection for more than twenty years. The primary reason the City decided to go to franchised collection was to eliminate illegal dumping, and ensure that more consistent service was provided to all customers. One hauler is selected through a bid process to serve the entire City. The City bills customers on a quarterly basis. Residents can use their own cans, or rent 65- or 95-gallon carts from the hauler.

The City has been able to effectively control illegal dumping through this program. The City also believes that a close relationship with their hauler and strict contract terms have allowed other benefits to materialize. For example, the hauler now uses bio-diesel fuel in their residential recycling vehicles. The hauler also works with the City to ensure that routes are efficient, and their drivers follow a strict code of conduct. The City also believes its rates are relatively low, based on comparative rate studies they conduct annually. In addition, their residential services are more comprehensive than those provided in most of the state, and cost less than most other communities in the state. *In Boise, those who participate in curbside recycling pay \$7.65 per month, and those who do not, pay \$8.65 per month.*



### **Strategy 5 – Recruit Clark County Businesses to Request BWRAP Support**

BWRAP (Business Waste Reduction Assistance Program) is designed to educate businesses on how waste reduction and recycling can improve their bottom line through reduced disposal costs, as well as provide them with technical support in initiating programs. The District has successfully worked with several companies and institutions since the inception of BWRAP in 2002.

To expand interest in the program, the District will

- Target businesses by the type of waste they generate focusing on specific waste streams that are easy to recycle and represent the largest volumes of waste, such as corrugated cardboard.
- Implement and evaluate the feedback from a periodic survey; and,
- Develop a business-specific page on the District website.

These activities will be initiated by 2008.

#### ***Target Businesses by Type of Waste They Generate***

Industries within the same North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) Codes exhibit similarities in the composition of their disposed waste streams. The NAICS system is used throughout North America to group establishments into broad and specific industries. It is helpful for communities looking to establish or enhance business recycling programs to assess local industries using this classification system. This information can provide insight as to the types of materials most likely to be recovered, and the prevalence of particular industries in a region. If one industry is particularly prevalent in a region, for example, it might be cost-effective to target businesses in that particular industry.

By targeting business outreach efforts to just one or two NAISC codes per year, the District will be able to:

- Identify key decision-makers;
- Coordinate face-to-face meetings with key decision-makers;
- Design educational and promotional tools and resources that are specific to that particular business category and waste stream;
- Determine motivators and barriers to waste reduction that are specific to that particular business category and waste stream;
- Gather data on materials markets for specific waste streams;
- Facilitate alliances among similar waste generators;
- Promote successful models of waste reduction; and
- Conduct timely follow-up.

These efforts will allow the District to institute a more “holistic” approach to educating business about the waste diversion system.

## Section 5

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To increase the success of the business recycling programs, the District develop an annual business outreach plan. This plan will include information such as:

- Names of key decision-makers within the targeted firms;
- A schedule for the first round of meetings;
- Identification of materials these businesses currently dispose that could be recycled; and
- Case studies from similar businesses that have successfully implemented a recycling program.

It is likely that many of the larger commercial and industrial waste generators located within the District are currently using waste minimization and recycling programs to limit their waste disposal. While recognizing and promoting the successful waste reduction programs and policies adopted by these larger generators, the District will focus its ongoing education efforts on the smaller industrial and commercial firms that have not yet implemented waste reduction and recycling activities. However, the District will attempt to identify the large generators that have successfully implemented waste reduction and minimization programs and establish recognition programs to promote such efforts.

To ensure that waste management activities directed toward business and industry meet the needs of local firms, the District may conduct a periodic survey to identify needs and priorities facing this sector with regard to solid waste management, waste reduction, and recycling. The survey will also provide a mechanism for evaluating the effectiveness of business and industry education and outreach efforts.

They will also want to coordinate with other business recycling organizations to produce information on cost-effective options for reducing and recycling solid waste.

Finally the District will include a page on the Website that is specifically for businesses with information about grants/loans, as well as waste reduction, recycling, and purchasing recycled content products and links to established materials exchange programs, such as [www.freecycle.org](http://www.freecycle.org), OMEX.

### ***Recycling and Composting Assumptions***

Tables 5-5 and 5-6 project the impact of the District's programs and strategies on the quantity of materials that will be recycled or composted throughout the 15-year planning period. The following provided the assumptions associated with each material.

#### **Residential/Commercial**

- HHW- Based on the District's experience, paint is the largest component of HHW accepted by the District. Due to residents being able to bring paint to the Recycling Center throughout the year, the District projects an initial increase in 2007 and an additional increase in 2008 as residents become more aware of the Recycling Facility.
- Tires - Due to residents being able to bring tires to the Recycling Center throughout the year, the District projects an initial increase in 2007 and an

additional increase in 2008 as residents become more aware of the Recycling Facility.

- Appliances – Due to residents being able to bring appliances to the Recycling Center throughout the year, the District projects an initial increase in 2007 and an additional increase in 2008 as residents become more aware of the Recycling Facility.
- Lead Acid Batteries - Due to residents being able to bring lead acid batteries to the Recycling Center, the District projects an initial increase in 2007 and an additional increase in 2008 as residents become more aware of the Recycling Facility.
- Glass – Because the new drop-off center will accept glass, the District projects and increase in the amount of glass that will be recycled in 2008. The District conservatively projects that the quantity of glass recycled will remain constant after 2008.
- Aluminum Cans - Because the new drop-off center will accept aluminum cans but the light weight of aluminum cans, the District projects a slight increase in the amount of aluminum cans that will be recycled in 2008. The District conservatively projects that the quantity of aluminum cans recycled will remain constant after 2008.
- Corrugated Cardboard – Between the establishment of the new drop-off recycling site and the refocus of the B-WRAP program to target commercial generators of corrugated cardboard that are not currently recycling (i.e. strip malls and hotels), the District project a relatively significant increase in corrugated cardboard recycling during the first several years of the Plan's implementation.
- All Other Paper - Between the establishment of the new drop-off recycling site and the refocus of the B-WRAP program to target commercial generators of corrugated cardboard that are not currently recycling (i.e. office buildings), the District project a relatively significant increase in other paper recycling during the first several years of the Plan's implementation.
- PET Bottles – With the establishment of the new drop-off center but the light weight of PET bottles, the District projects a slight increase in the tonnage of PET bottles recycled.
- HDPE Bottles – With the establishment of the new drop-off center but the light weight of HDPE bottles, the District projects a slight increase in the tonnage of HDPE bottles recycled.
- Used Oil - Due to residents being able to bring used oil to the Recycling Center throughout the year, the District projects an initial increase in 2007 and an additional increase in 2008 as residents become more aware of the Recycling Facility.
- Electronics - Due to residents being able to bring electronics to the Recycling Center, the District projects an initial increase in 2007 and an additional increase in 2008 as residents become more aware of the Recycling Facility.

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### Industrial

- Ferrous Metal – the B-WRAP program will target generators of ferrous metal that are not currently recycling
- Food Waste – Between the reference year (2003) and the first year of the Plan's implementation (2007), an increase in food waste composting had already occurred.

**Table 5-1  
District Population Projections**

Year	County Populations Clark County	Adjustments to Population Subtraction of the Village of Clifton's Population	Total District Population
2003	142,826	49	142,777
2004	142,573	49	142,524
2005	142,528	49	142,479
2006	142,483	49	142,434
2007	142,438	49	142,389
2008	142,394	49	142,345
2009	142,349	49	142,300
2010	142,304	49	142,255
2011	142,240	49	142,191
2012	142,176	49	142,127
2013	142,111	49	142,062
2014	142,047	49	141,998
2015	141,983	49	141,934
2016	141,919	49	141,870
2017	141,855	49	141,806
2018	141,791	49	141,742
2019	141,727	49	141,678
2020	141,663	49	141,614
2021	141,599	49	141,550



## PLANNING PERIOD PROJECTIONS AND STRATEGIES

**Table 5-2**  
**District Residential/Commercial Waste Generation (TPY)**

Year	District Population	Per Capita Generation Rate (Lbs/Capita/Day)	Total Residential/Commercial Generation (TPY)
2003	142,777	5.31	138,469
2004	142,524	5.32	138,362
2005	142,479	5.32	138,456
2006	142,434	5.33	138,551
2007	142,389	5.34	138,646
2008	142,345	5.34	138,742
2009	142,300	5.35	138,837
2010	142,255	5.35	138,931
2011	142,191	5.36	139,008
2012	142,127	5.36	139,084
2013	142,062	5.37	139,160
2014	141,998	5.37	139,236
2015	141,934	5.38	139,312
2016	141,870	5.38	139,389
2017	141,806	5.39	139,465
2018	141,742	5.39	139,542
2019	141,678	5.40	139,618
2020	141,614	5.41	139,695
2021	141,550	5.41	139,771

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**Table 5-3**  
**Projected Industrial Waste Generation<sup>3</sup>**

SIC Category	YEAR																		
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
20	20,039	19,899	19,760	19,621	19,484	19,348	19,212	19,078	18,944	18,812	18,680	18,549	18,419	18,290	18,162	18,035	17,909	17,784	17,659
22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	47	46	46	46	45	45	45	45	44	44	44	43	43	43	42	42	42	41	41
24	535	531	527	524	520	516	513	509	506	502	499	495	492	488	485	481	478	475	471
25	426	423	420	417	414	411	408	405	402	400	397	394	391	389	386	383	380	378	375
26	4,221	4,191	4,162	4,133	4,104	4,075	4,047	4,018	3,990	3,962	3,934	3,907	3,880	3,852	3,825	3,799	3,772	3,746	3,719
27	1,106	1,098	1,090	1,083	1,075	1,067	1,060	1,053	1,045	1,038	1,031	1,023	1,016	1,009	1,002	995	1,037	1,033	1,029
28	247	245	244	242	240	239	237	235	234	232	230	229	227	226	224	222	221	219	218
29	220	218	217	215	214	212	211	209	208	206	205	204	202	201	199	198	197	195	194
30	1,240	1,231	1,223	1,214	1,206	1,197	1,189	1,181	1,172	1,164	1,156	1,148	1,140	1,132	1,124	1,116	1,108	1,100	1,093
31	341	339	336	334	332	329	327	325	322	320	318	316	313	311	309	307	305	303	300
32	68	67	67	66	66	65	65	65	64	64	63	63	62	62	61	61	61	60	60
33	5,096	5,060	5,025	4,990	4,955	4,920	4,886	4,851	4,817	4,784	4,750	4,717	4,684	4,651	4,619	4,586	4,554	4,522	4,491
34	35,443	35,195	34,949	34,704	34,461	34,220	33,980	33,742	33,506	33,272	33,039	32,808	32,578	32,350	32,123	31,899	31,675	31,454	31,233
35	5,117	5,081	5,045	5,010	4,975	4,940	4,906	4,871	4,837	4,803	4,770	4,736	4,703	4,670	4,637	4,605	4,573	4,541	4,509
36	2,325	2,309	2,293	2,276	2,261	2,245	2,229	2,213	2,198	2,183	2,167	2,152	2,137	2,122	2,107	2,092	2,078	2,063	2,049
37	11,247	11,168	11,090	11,012	10,935	10,859	10,783	10,707	10,632	10,558	10,484	10,411	10,338	10,265	10,194	10,122	10,051	9,981	9,911
38	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	12
39	123	122	121	120	120	119	118	117	116	115	115	114	113	112	111	111	110	109	108
Totals (TPY)	87,854	87,239	86,628	86,022	85,419	84,821	84,228	83,638	83,053	82,471	81,894	81,321	80,752	80,186	79,625	79,068	78,563	78,016	77,473

<sup>3</sup> Annual industrial waste generation quantities (by SIC codes) were calculated by applying the 2003 generation rate to each SIC Code's projected annual employment for throughout the planning period. Figures may not add due to rounding.

## PLANNING PERIOD PROJECTIONS AND STRATEGIES

**Table 5-4**  
**Total Waste Generation for the District During the Planning Period (TPY)**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Residential/ Commercial</b>	<b>Industrial</b>	<b>Exempt</b>	<b>Total Waste Generation</b>	<b>Generation Rate (lbs./person/day)</b>
2003	138,469	87,854	662	226,985	8.7
2004	138,362	87,239	662	226,262	8.70
2005	138,456	86,628	662	225,746	8.68
2006	138,551	86,022	661	225,234	8.66
2007	138,646	85,419	661	224,726	8.65
2008	138,742	84,821	661	224,224	8.63
2009	138,837	84,228	661	223,725	8.61
2010	138,931	83,638	661	223,231	8.60
2011	139,008	83,053	660	222,720	8.58
2012	139,084	82,471	660	222,215	8.57
2013	139,160	81,894	660	221,714	8.55
2014	139,236	81,321	659	221,216	8.54
2015	139,312	80,752	659	220,723	8.52
2016	139,389	80,186	659	220,234	8.51
2017	139,465	79,625	658	219,748	8.49
2018	139,542	79,068	658	219,267	8.48
2019	139,618	78,563	658	218,839	8.46
2020	139,695	78,016	658	218,369	8.45
2021	139,771	77,473	658	217,902	8.44

## Section 5

**Table 5-5**  
**Residential/Commercial Waste Reduction Strategies**

Strategy	Type of Material Reduced and/or Recycled	Tons of Waste Reduction									
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Recycling Strategies											
No new strategies	Yard Waste	18,885	18,885	18,885	18,885	18,885	18,885	18,885	18,885	18,885	18,885
Allow Residents to Bring Paint to the Recycling Center Year Round	HHW	39		39		50	55	60	60	60	50
Allow Residents to Bring Tires to the Recycling Center Year Round		1,296	1,296	1,296	1,296	1,300	1,350	1,350	1,350	1,350	1,350
Allow Residents to Bring Appliance to the Recycling Center Year Round	Appliances	365	365	365	365	375	375	375	375	375	375
Allow Residents to Bring Lead Acid to the Recycling Center Year Round	Household and Lead-Acid Batteries	59	59	59	59	40	60	60	60	60	60
Establish New Drop-Off Site	glass	424	424	424	424	424	430	430	430	430	430
No new strategies	Ferrous Metals	4,259	4,259	4,259	4,259	4,259	4,259	4,259	4,259	4,259	4,259
No new strategies	Non Ferrous Metals	274	273	274	273	273	273	273	273	273	273
Establish New Drop-Off Site	Aluminum	540	540	540	540	541	541	541	541	541	541
Establish New Drop-Off Site / BWRAP	Corrugated Cardboard	13,559	13,559	13,559	13,559	15,000	15,500	15,500	15,500	15,500	15,500

## PLANNING PERIOD PROJECTIONS AND STRATEGIES

Strategy	Type of Material Reduced and/or Recycled	Tons of Waste Reduction									
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Program for Commercial Establishments											
Establish New Drop-Off Site / BWRAP Program for Commercial Establishments		3,799	3,799	3,799	3,799	3,805	3,805	3,810	3,810	3,810	3,810
	All Other Paper										
Establish New Drop-Off Site	PET	38	38	38	38	38	39	39	39	39	39
Establish New Drop-Off Site	HDPE	37	37	37	37	37	38	38	38	38	38
No New Strategies	Mixed/Other Plastic	175	175	175	175	168	168	168	168	168	168
Allow Residents to Bring Used Oil to the Recycling Center Year Round	Used Oil	50	50	50	50	51	52	52	52	52	52
Allow Residents to Bring Electronics to the Recycling Center Year Round	Electronics	0	0	0	0	10	15	15	15	15	15
No new strategies	Wood	2,953	2,953	2,953	2,953	2,953	2,953	2,953	2,953	2,953	2,953
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>46,751</b>	<b>46,711</b>	<b>46,751</b>	<b>46,711</b>	<b>48,209</b>	<b>48,798</b>	<b>48,808</b>	<b>48,808</b>	<b>48,808</b>	<b>48,798</b>

## Section 5

**Table 5-5 (Continued)**  
**Residential/Commercial Waste Reduction Strategies**

Strategy	Type of Material Reduced and/or Recycled	Tons of Waste Reduction									
		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
Recycling Strategies											
No new strategies	Yard Waste	18,885	18,885	18,885	18,885	18,885	18,885	18,885	18,885	18,885	
Allow Residents to Bring Paint to the Recycling Center Year Round	HHW	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	
Allow Residents to Bring Tires to the Recycling Center Year Round	Tires	1,350	1,350	1,350	1,350	1,350	1,350	1,350	1,350	1,350	
Allow Residents to Bring Appliances to the Recycling Center Year Round	Appliances	375	375	375	375	375	375	375	375	375	
Allow Residents to Bring Lead Acid to the Recycling Center Year Round	Household and Lead-Acid Batteries	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	
Establish New Drop-Off Site	Glass	430	430	430	430	430	430	430	430	430	
No new strategies	Ferrous Metals	4,259	4,259	4,259	4,259	4,259	4,259	4,259	4,259	4,259	
No new strategies	Non Ferrous Metals	273	273	273	273	273	273	273	273	273	

## PLANNING PERIOD PROJECTIONS AND STRATEGIES

Strategy	Type of Material Reduced and/or Recycled	Tons of Waste Reduction									
		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
Establish New Drop-Off Site	Aluminum	541	541	541	541	541	541	541	541	541	
Establish New Drop-Off Site / BWRAP Program for Commercial Establishments	Corrugated Cardboard	15,500	15,500	15,500	15,500	15,500	15,500	15,500	15,500	15,500	
Establish New Drop-Off Site / BWRAP Program for Commercial Establishments	All Other Paper	3,810	3,810	3,810	3,810	3,810	3,810	3,810	3,810	3,810	
Establish New Drop-Off Site	PET	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	
Establish New Drop-Off Site	HDPE	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	
No new strategies	Mixed/Other Plastic	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	
Allow Residents to Bring Used Oil to the Recycling Center Year Round	Used Oil	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	
Allow Residents to Bring Electronics to the Recycling Center Year Round	Electronics	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	
No new strategies	Wood	2,953	2,953	2,953	2,953	2,953	2,953	2,953	2,953	2,953	
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>48,807</b>	<b>48,807</b>	<b>48,807</b>	<b>48,807</b>	<b>48,807</b>	<b>48,807</b>	<b>48,807</b>	<b>48,807</b>	<b>48,807</b>	

## Section 5

**Table 5-6**  
**Industrial Waste Reduction Strategies**

Strategy	Type of Material Reduced and/or Recycled	Tons of Waste Reduction									
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Source Reduction Strategies											
Recycling Strategies: Reenergizing B-WRAP Program											
	Cardboard	4,505	4,505	4,505	4,505	4,505	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
	Paper	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	526
	Newspaper	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
	Ferrous Metal	45,093	45,093	45,093	45,093	45,093	47,000	47,000	47,000	47,000	47,000
	Non-Ferrous Metal	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174
	Wood	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
	Plastic	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
	Oil	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
	Slag	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
	Food Waste	15,800	15,800	15,800	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
	Recycling Subtotal	66,814	66,814	66,814	71,014	71,014	74,416	74,416	74,416	74,416	74,416
	Grand Total	66,814	66,814	66,814	71,014	71,014	74,416	74,416	74,416	74,416	74,416



# PLANNING PERIOD PROJECTIONS AND STRATEGIES

Table 5-6 (Continued)  
Industrial Waste Reduction Strategies

Strategy	Type of Material Reduced and/or Recycled	Tons of Waste Reduction									
		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
Source Reduction Strategies											
Recycling Strategies: Reenergizing B-Wrap Program											
	Cardboard	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	
	Paper	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	
	Newspaper	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	
	Ferrous Metal	47,000	47,000	47,000	47,000	47,000	47,000	47,000	47,000	47,000	
	Non-Ferrous Metal	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	
	Wood	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	
	Plastic	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	
	Oil	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	
	Slag	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	
	Food Waste	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	
Recycling Subtotal		74,416	74,416	74,416	74,416	74,416	74,416	74,416	74,416	74,416	
Grand Total		74,416	74,416	74,416	74,416	74,416	74,416	74,416	74,416	74,416	



## Section 6

# METHODS OF MANAGEMENT

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The Clark County Solid Waste Management District plans to use transfer, recycling, composting, and landfill disposal facilities to manage both the residential/commercial and industrial waste streams through 2021. Additionally, the District will continue to research and consider new and alternative methods to manage Clark County solid waste throughout the 15-year planning period

### 6.1 Calculation of Capacity Needs

To calculate capacity needs, the District estimated the annual quantity of residential/commercial and industrial waste that would be generated and required to be managed at a transfer, recycling and/or landfill disposal facilities. The results of these estimates are located in Tables 6-1, 6-2 and 6-3.

### 6.2 Demonstration of Access to Capacity

#### 6.2.1 Disposal Capacity

The District anticipates that landfills will serve as the primary disposal method for the solid waste that will be annually generated by Clark County residential/commercial and industrial sources until 2021. The maximum amount of annual disposal capacity required for Clark County residential/commercial sources will be approximately 90,400 tons (Table 6-2), and the maximum amount of annual disposal capacity required for industrial sources will be approximately 14,400 tons (Table 6-2), for a total of approximately 107,800 tons (Table 6-1)<sup>1</sup>.

Consequently, as part of the process to update its solid waste management plan, the District evaluated the ability of existing landfills to manage the District's waste throughout the 15-year planning period. The challenge that the District faced with this endeavor is that data provided by Ohio EPA on where District waste was disposed during 2003 is not very reliable. This concern is discussed in more detail in Section 3. Therefore, for planning purposes, the District estimated that an equal part of the District's waste would be delivered to the four, primary landfills that serve the District as long as they had remaining capacity. Table 6-4 shows the remaining capacity of these landfills based on 2003 Ohio EPA landfill capacity records, with the exception to the Rumpke Hughes Road Landfill in Hamilton County. Because this landfill

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<sup>1</sup> The total tonnage is greater than the sum of the residential/commercial and industrial tonnages (from Tables 6-2 and 6-3) because of rounding and because the total tonnage from Table 6-1 includes approximately 600 tons of exempt waste not included in Tables 6-2 and 6-3.

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received and expansion permit from Ohio EPA in 2004, the remaining disposal capacity at that landfill has been updated in Table 6-4. As shown in Table 6-4, the District has adequately disposal capacity to manage the District's solid waste through 2021.

### **6.2.2 Transfer Facility Capacity**

Currently, Ohio EPA does not limit the amount of waste that transfer stations can process on a daily basis or annual basis. Therefore, it is not possible to assess if adequate transfer station capacity is available for District waste.

### **6.2.3 Tire Management Capacity**

Based upon a population of approximately 142,000 and an average per capita generation rate of one tire per capita, per year, it is estimated that approximately 142,000 tires will be annually generated in Clark County. Due to the prevalence of tire retailers who accept used tires when new tires are purchased, it is anticipated that the majority of these tires will be managed without District intervention.

However, a portion of Clark County residents may have used tires that are unable to be managed through existing retail outlets. Consequently, to reduce the potential of these tires being illegally disposed, the District plans to offer tire collection at the new convenience center. Capacity to manage the collected tires will be provided by a company that the District contracts with to process these tires. Currently, Liberty Tire and Rumpke are available to recycle scrap tires.

### **6.2.4 Recycling Facilities Capacity**

As demonstrated in Section III, the District has sufficient access to facilities to process Clark County-generated recyclables throughout the 15-year planning period.

### **6.2.5 Composting Facilities Capacity**

As demonstrated in Section III, the District has sufficient access to facilities to process Clark County-generated yard waste throughout the 15-year planning period.

## **6.3 Schedule for Facilities and Programs: New, Expansion, Closures, Continuations**

The District does not specifically plan to own and/or operate any solid waste management facilities during the 15-year planning period. Moreover, the inventories of wastes generated and of available capacity at solid waste facilities indicate that the District does not need additional solid waste management capacity during the planning period. Due to this, a timeline for the development, expansion and/or closure of solid waste facilities is not included.

Notwithstanding this, the District does plan to encourage the development of a new transfer station within Clark County. This is pursuant to the description in Section 5.5.3.2 of this Plan, whereby the District will monitor the need for the development of such a facility by the private sector, but not to the exclusion of potential District participation.

Table 6-5 provides a schedule as to when Clark County-operated programs will be instituted modified or eliminated. Implementation and/or continuation of the District's programs will be dependent upon variables that may be beyond the District's control. These variables include, but are not limited to, receiving adequate annual funding to implement the programs, and for some programs, having access to qualified service providers to operate them. Therefore, some of these schedules may require minor modifications throughout the 15-year planning period to respond to changes in conditions such as funding and level of service available. The District will keep the Ohio EPA informed about schedule changes through the annual reporting process.

## **6.4 Identification of Facilities**

Table 6-6 identifies the solid waste disposal facilities that the District intends to use throughout the planning period. However, the District presently does not intend to require solid waste that is generated by Clark County businesses, institutions, political subdivisions, individuals and/or any solid waste hauler be disposed of at specified facilities.

## **6.5 Authorization Statement to Designate**

The Board of Clark County Commissioners (the Board) acting as Director of the District is hereby authorized to designate solid waste management facilities in accordance with Section 343.014 of the Ohio Revised Code. At this time, the Board has not designated solid waste management facilities. The Board does not waive its authority to designate solid waste management facilities in accordance with Section 343.014 of the Ohio Revised Code at a future date during the 15-year planning period.

## **6.6 Waiver Process for Undesignated Facilities**

Due to the Board not exercising its authority to designate facilities, a waiver process for undesignated facilities will not be developed at this time. If the Board does exercise its authority to designate solid waste facilities, the Board will concurrently develop, if determined appropriate, a waiver process that complies with Section 343.01(I)(2) of the Ohio Revised Code.

## 6.7 Siting Strategy for Facilities

### 6.7.1 General Acknowledgments

One role accepted by the District is to consider the impact of any new solid waste facility siting on the overall community. District Amended Rule 1-796 presently provides that:

“No person, municipal corporation, township, or other political subdivision shall construct, enlarge, or modify any solid waste transfer, disposal, recycling, or resource recovery facility until general plans and specifications for the proposed improvement have been submitted to and approved by the Clark County, Ohio Board of County Commissioners as complying with the Solid Waste Management Plan of the Clark County Solid Waste Management District.”

“General plans and specifications shall be submitted to the attention of the Clark County Solid Waste Director c/o the Clark County Commission, 50 East Columbia Street, Springfield, Ohio, 45501. Such general plans and specifications shall include all information necessary for the Board of Commissioners to evaluate the County level interests identified in the siting review process contained in the District’s Solid Waste Management Plan.”

“General plans and specifications submitted to comply with this Rule shall not include information that is required to determine the proposed facility’s compliance with engineering design criteria or which address issues that do not directly relate to the County level interests identified in the District’s Plan. The submission of any such extraneous material may be cause for the Board to require the developer to submit revised general plans and specifications which contain information that is appropriate for the siting review process.”

“No person, municipal corporation, township, or other political subdivision shall construct, modify or enlarge any solid waste transfer, disposal, recycling, or resource recovery facility that does not comply with the Clark County, Ohio Solid Waste Management Plan, as determined by the Board of Commissioners of Clark County, Ohio.”

The District’s authority to require a developer to obtain the Board’s approval of general plans and specifications for a proposed facility pursuant to District Rule 1-796 was the subject of a federal court challenge in 1998. In rejecting the developer’s challenge, the court determined that the Board has the authority to adopt and enforce District Amended Rule 1-796, and that the Board is vested with broad discretion regarding whether to approve or disapprove general plans and specifications for a proposed solid waste facility. It is the Board’s intention, therefore, to continue the requirement that no one may construct, enlarge or modify a solid waste facility within the District unless and until the developer of the proposed facility has obtained approval of general plans and specifications by the Board.



While the Board has broad discretion to disapprove general plans and specifications for a proposed solid waste facility, it is the intent of the siting review procedure set forth below that the Board shall not approve general plans and specifications for a proposed solid waste facility unless the proposed facility complies with the District's solid waste management plan as demonstrated by the Board's determination that the proposed facility is not likely to have any *significant adverse impacts* on the local community in Clark County. The specific interests of the county level of government that are addressed in the siting review procedure are not intended to supersede any exercise of local authority over a proposed solid waste facility, but are in addition to any such exercise of local authority.

The District will attempt to approach any facility siting review cooperatively, and will attempt to maintain an open channel of communication with all stakeholders in the process in order to examine relevant issues of concern to the public.

The Board shall have the discretion to approve or disapprove general plans and specifications for the proposed construction, enlargement or modification of a solid waste facility located within the District, based upon the Board's determination of impacts on the local community in Clark County with respect to any of the following *County-level Interests*:

- Consistency with the mission, central strategies and projections contained in the District's Solid Waste Management Plan;
- Effects on financing the implementation of the District's Solid Waste Management Plan;
- The local economy (e.g. cost/benefit analysis of waste disposal costs, revenues/ expenditures, job creation etc.);
- Licensing and inspection responsibilities of the Combined Health District;
- Enforcement responsibilities of local law enforcement and emergency response officials;
- Clark County's Comprehensive Plan;
- Availability of needed solid waste services;
- Related-infrastructure (e.g. thoroughfares);
- Local related quality of life issues (e.g. noise and litter);
- Local political subdivisions;
- Local property values;
- Important historic or cultural features;

### **6.7.2 Applicability**

The District will maintain rule-making authority to require solid waste facility developers to submit plans and specifications for their proposed facility to the District for review. Developers will be asked to provide information in a format that will

facilitate evaluation of the County-level Interests. Information relative to the County-level Interests (listed above) would be appropriate for submission. Developers should not submit information that is not directly related to the District's evaluation of the County-level Interests, such as materials that are required by Ohio EPA concerning the proposed facility's compliance with engineering design criteria, because including such extraneous information in the application for siting approval may delay performance of the siting review process.

Any proposed construction, enlargement or modification of a solid waste facility located within the District is subject to the Clark County siting review process. The siting review process is designed to take approximately 90-120 days. However, the District reserves the right to extend the process by appropriate amounts of time (up to 60 days), if necessary, for gathering additional information or if further review and evaluation are needed. The District recommends that the Developer complete the siting review process prior to submitting a "Permit to Install" application to the Ohio EPA so that the developer will have an opportunity to identify and respond to any County level concerns before the developer invests significant time and resources in the Ohio EPA permitting process.

### 6.7.3 Contact

The Clark County Solid Waste District Director will serve as the primary contact for local governments, developers, regulators and the public.

### 6.7.4 Responsible for Implementation

The Board will have general responsibility for the completion of any siting review process. The Board retains discretionary power to utilize the District Technical Advisory Council (TAC), Solid Waste Policy Committee (SWPC), staff, other county and/or state officials and/or technical experts for assistance and advice in the process.

### 6.7.5 Process Outline

APPROXIMATE DAY	ACTION
1	Director receives the proposal in a format consistent with the <i>County-level Interests</i> . (If the information provided to the District is not in the format requested, the Developer will be advised to amend the submission to provide the required information and the process will begin when the information is received.).
7	Director provides summary of proposed facility to the Board.  The Board determines if a relevant County-level interest exists which requires further review. If they determine that there is not a relevant County-level interest that requires



further review, they may elect to stop the siting review at this point.

If it is determined that a relevant County-level interest exists which requires further review, the Board will set a time and date (within approximately 10-15 days) to receive comment from all stakeholders in order to identify relevant areas of potential impacts. They may also request written comment from other agencies, staff, TAC, SWPC, political jurisdictions, or experts in the field in order to consider their opinions as well in order to identify the relevant areas of potential impacts.

21 The Board holds public meeting to receive comments from all stakeholders in order to identify *relevant areas of potential impacts*.

28 The Board, having received comment from all stakeholders, and all others requested, identifies a list of *relevant areas of potential impacts* for further evaluation.

The Board directs the Director to gather information and initiate an evaluation of each *relevant area of potential impacts*.

The Board may also request information and opinions from other appropriate agencies, staff, or experts as well.

90 Director presents all findings to the Board for their review. (Director may request an extension at this point, if necessary to gather more information before making a final presentation of the findings.) The Board sets a date and time (approximately 7-10 days) to make a determination.

97 The Board, based on information presented by all stakeholders, may choose, at this point, to determine that no relevant County-level concern regarding *relevant potential impacts* of the proposed development exists and the process would be complete.

If the Board determines that County-level concerns regarding *relevant potential impacts* may constitute impacts by the proposed facility that are *significant and adverse* to the local community, the Board will make a *preliminary determination of noncompliance* with the Plan and notify the Developer. They will also set a date and time for a public meeting (approximately 20-30 days) in order to make a final determination.

120 If the Board determines that the *relevant potential impacts* do not constitute impacts by the proposed facility that are *significant and adverse* to the local community, then the

Board may determine that the facility complies with the Solid Waste Management Plan.

If the Board has determined that County-level concerns regarding *relevant potential impacts* are likely to result in *significant adverse impacts* on the local community in Clark County, the Board will conduct the most appropriate course of action, including but not limited to:

1. Request an extension and authorize further study (this must be agreed upon by the Developer as well);
2. Negotiate with the proposed facility Developer; or
3. Explicitly disapprove of the site for the development.

**Note:** If (for any reason) changes are made to the proposal after the facility has been approved by the Board, the Board reserves the right for further evaluation and reconsideration subject to the Process Outline described here.

## 6.8 Contingencies for Capacity Assurance and District Program Implementation

### 6.8.1 District Disposal Capacity

Using the Ohio EPA Solid Waste Facility Report, the District will annually summarize the remaining capacity at the landfills and transfer stations used by the District during the preceding year. This assessment will then be provided to the Board for review and evaluation. The Board will determine if these landfills and transfer stations, in aggregate, will be able to provide sufficient disposal capacity and access to disposal capacity for District-generated waste. If in aggregate, the landfills and transfer stations are unable to provide the District with sufficient disposal capacity or access to disposal capacity and no other disposal alternatives are available through the existing Plan's authority and options, the Board may consider this a Material Change in Circumstances and amend the Plan.

### 6.8.2 District Program Implementation

Implementation of the District's Plan requires that the District receive adequate annual funding to implement the programs, and for some programs, having access to qualified service providers. If financial or operational conditions exist that prevent the District from implementing District programs, District staff will prepare a recommendation report which prioritizes which programs the District will provide based upon the following criteria:

- The program's impact on reducing the waste stream;
- Long-term impacts of the program;

- The program's association with the enforcement of solid waste management laws and regulations;
- The program's impact on Clark County's health and environment; and
- The availability of non-District entities to provide the program.

This report will be provided to the Board for their review and recommendations regarding modification or elimination of District programs. If, based upon this report, it is determined that elimination or modification of District programs has a substantial impact on the implementation of the District's Plan, the Board may consider this as a Material Change in Circumstances and amend the Plan.

## Section 6

**Table 6-1**  
**Waste Management Methods Used and Processing Capacity Needed for Each Year of the Planning Period**

Year	Tons of SW Generated	Tons Source Reduced	Net Tons to be Managed by SWMD	Management Method Used and Processing Capacity Required in TPY						
				Recycling	Transfer <sup>2</sup>	Yard Waste Composting	YW Land Application	Incineration	MSW Composting	Landfilling
2007	226,985	0	226,985	80,338	107,530	18,885	0	0	20,000	107,762
2008	226,262	0	226,262	84,329	102,802	18,885	0	0	20,000	103,048
2009	225,746	0	225,746	84,339	102,271	18,885	0	0	20,000	102,522
2010	223,231	0	223,231	84,339	99,758	18,885	0	0	20,000	100,007
2011	222,720	0	222,720	85,427	99,249	18,885	0	0	20,000	98,408
2012	222,215	0	222,215	85,427	98,744	18,885	0	0	20,000	97,903
2013	221,714	0	221,714	85,427	98,243	18,885	0	0	20,000	97,402
2014	221,216	0	221,216	85,427	97,745	18,885	0	0	20,000	96,904
2015	220,723	0	220,723	85,427	97,253	18,885	0	0	20,000	96,411
2016	220,234	0	220,234	85,427	96,765	18,885	0	0	20,000	95,922
2017	219,748	0	219,748	85,427	96,279	18,885	0	0	20,000	95,436
2018	219,267	0	219,267	85,427	95,799	18,885	0	0	20,000	94,955
2019	218,839	0	218,839	85,427	95,371	18,885	0	0	20,000	94,527
2020	218,369	0	218,369	85,427	94,901	18,885	0	0	20,000	94,057
2021	217,902	0	217,902	85,427	94,435	18,885	0	0	20,000	93,590

2 Since District waste can go to either transfer stations or landfills, the total quantity of District waste that requires disposal is shown in each category

# METHODS OF MANAGEMENT

Table 6-2  
Summary of Residential/Commercial Waste Management Methods

Year	Tons Generated	Management Method in TPY			
		Source Reduction & Recycling	Incineration	Composting	Landfilling
2007	138,646	29,324	0	18,885	90,437
2008	138,742	29,913	0	18,885	89,944
2009	138,837	29,923	0	18,885	90,028
2010	138,931	29,923	0	18,885	90,123
2011	139,008	29,923	0	18,885	90,200
2012	139,084	29,913	0	18,885	90,286
2013	139,160	29,922	0	18,885	90,352
2014	139,236	31,062	0	18,885	89,289
2015	139,312	31,062	0	18,885	89,365
2016	139,389	31,062	0	18,885	89,442
2017	139,465	31,062	0	18,885	89,518
2018	139,542	31,062	0	18,885	89,595
2019	139,618	31,062	0	18,885	89,671
2020	139,695	31,062	0	18,885	89,748
2021	139,771	31,062	0	18,885	89,824
					0

# Section 6

**Table 6-3**  
**Summary for Industrial Waste Management Methods**

Year	Tons Generated	Management Method in TPY				
		Source Reduction & Recycling	Incineration	Composting	Landfilling	Ash Disposal
2007	85,419	51,014	0	20,000	14,405	0
2008	84,821	54,416	0	20,000	10,405	0
2009	84,228	54,416	0	20,000	9,812	0
2010	83,638	54,416	0	20,000	9,222	0
2011	83,053	54,416	0	20,000	8,637	0
2012	82,471	54,416	0	20,000	8,055	0
2013	81,894	54,416	0	20,000	7,478	0
2014	81,321	54,416	0	20,000	6,905	0
2015	80,752	54,416	0	20,000	6,336	0
2016	80,186	54,416	0	20,000	5,770	0
2017	79,625	54,416	0	20,000	5,209	0
2018	79,068	54,416	0	20,000	4,652	0
2019	78,563	54,416	0	20,000	4,147	0
2020	78,016	54,416	0	20,000	3,600	0
2021	77,473	54,416	0	20,000	3,057	0

# METHODS OF MANAGEMENT

Table 6-4  
Potential District Disposal Capacity

Facility	Remaining Capacity					Tons of District Waste Managed				
Facilities Used By the District Name and Location (County and State)	AMDWRL	Years	Data Source	Gross Cubic Yards	Tons For Waste Placement	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Rumpke Hughes Road Hamilton County Ohio	10,000	15	Rumpke Survey	4,104,649	30,804,762	26,940	25,762	34,174	50,003	49,204
Cherokee Run Landfill Logan County Ohio	3,000	6	OhioEPA	3,994,752	2,998,000	26,940	26,940	34,174	0	0
Stoney Hollow Landfill Montgomery County Ohio	4,500	7	OhioEPA	5,460,473	3,963,757	26,940	26,940	0	0	0
Pine Grove Fairfield County Ohio	5,000	43	OhioEPA	20,263,017	12,517,810	26,940	26,940	34,174	50,003	49,204

## Section 6

Table 6-4 (Continued)

Facility		Remaining Capacity				Tons of District Waste Managed				
Facilities Used By the District Name and Location (County and State)	AMDWRL	Years	Data Source	Gross Cubic Yards	Tons For Waste Placement	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Rumpke Hughes Road Hamilton County Ohio	10,000	15	Rumpke Survey	4,104,649	30,804,762	48,952	48,701	48,452	48,452	47,961
Cherokee Run Landfill Logan County Ohio	3,000	6	OhioEPA	3,994,752	2,998,000	0	0	0	0	0
Stoney Hollow Landfill Montgomery County Ohio	4,500	7	OhioEPA	5,460,473	3,963,757	0		0	0	0
Pine Grove Fairfield County Ohio	5,000	43	OhioEPA	20,263,017	12,517,810	48,952	48,701	48,452	48,452	47,961



# METHODS OF MANAGEMENT

Table 6-4 (Continued)

Facility	Remaining Capacity				Tons of District Waste Managed				
	Years	Data Source	Gross Cubic Yards	Tons For Waste Placement	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Facilities Used By the District Name and Location (County and State)	AMDWRL								
Rumpke Hughes Road Hamilton County Ohio	10,000	15 Rumpke Survey	4,104,649	30,804,762	47,718	47,478	47,264	47,028	93,590
Cherokee Run Landfill Logan County Ohio	3,000	6 OhioEPA	3,994,752	2,998,000	0	0	0	0	0
Stoney Hollow Landfill Montgomery County Ohio	4,500	7 OhioEPA	5,460,473	3,963,757	0	0	0	0	0
Pine Grove Fairfield County Ohio	5,000	43 OhioEPA	20,263,017	12,517,810	47,718	47,478	47,264	47,028	93,590

## Section 6

**Table 6-5**  
**Implementation Schedule for Facilities, Strategies, Programs and Activities**

Name of Facility, Strategy, Program or Activity	Location (SWMD, County, City/Township)	Description of Program/Facility	Approx. Date When the Following Will Take Place:	
			Operations Begin	Operations Cease
City of Springfield	Clark	Composting facility for leaves, grass and brush	On-going	2021
German Township	Clark	Composting facility for leaves, grass and brush	On-going	2021
Moorfield Township	Clark	Composting facility for leaves, grass and brush	On-going	2021
C&S Tree Service	Clark	Composting facility for leaves, grass and brush	On-going	2021
Lawnmasters	Clark	Composting facility for leaves, grass and brush	On-going	2021
Snyder Park	Clark	Composting facility for leaves and brush	On-going	2021
Studebaker	Clark	Composting facility for leaves, grass and brush	On-going	2021
New Reid Park	Clark	Composting facility for leaves, grass and brush	On-going	2021
Springfield Township Composting Facility	Clark	Composting facility for leaves and brush	On-going	2021
Mad River Top Soil	Clark	Mulching facility for woody brush and tree stumps	On-going	2021
Paygro Company	Clark	Composting facility for manure	On-going	2021
Rumpke Recycling MRF	Serves Clark County	Recycling facility for AIC, ASC, CM, GIC, GIBC, HDPE, MAG, AXP, OCC, ONP, PBD, PETE, PHBK, SC, YW	On-going	2021
WMI MRF	Serves Clark County	Recycling facility for AIC, CM, GIC, GIBG, HDPE, MAG, MXP, OCC, ONP, PBD, PETE, PS, SC, YW	On-going	2021
H.W. Mann	Serves all areas except City of New Carlisle	OCC, ONP, PETE, HDPE, GIC, GIBG, SC	On-going	2021

## METHODS OF MANAGEMENT

Name of Facility, Strategy, Program or Activity	Location (SWMD, County, City/Township)	Description of Program/Facility	Approx. Date When the Following Will Take Place:	
			Operations Begin	Operations Cease
Vince Refuse	Serves all areas except City of New Carlisle and Pleasant Township	Subscription curbside recycling for OCC, ONP, Mag, MxP, HDPE, PET, Plastic #6, GIC, GIBG, SC, ALC	On-going	2021
Dempsey Waste Systems	Serves City of New Carlisle	Non-subscription curbside recycling for OCC, ONP, Mag, MxP, HDPE, PET, Plastic #6, GIC, GIBG, SC, ALC	On-going	2021
Waste Management	Serves all areas except the City New Carlisle, Madison, Pike and Pleasant Townships	Subscription curbside recycling for OCC, ONP, Mag, MxP, HDPE, PET, Plastic #6, GIC, GIBG, SC, ALC	On-going	2021
Rumpke Transportation	Serves all areas except City of New Carlisle	Subscription curbside recycling for OCC, ONP, Mag, MxP, HDPE, PET, Plastic #6, GIC, GIBG, SC, ALC	On-going	2021
Clark County Recycling Center	Clark County	Develop a Clark County recycling center where residents can recycle special wastes (including latex paint, appliances, tires, and electronics) throughout the year.	2007	2021
Transfer Station	Clark County	Monitor the need for a transfer station in Clark County	2007	2021
Rural Residential Recycling	Clark County	Help make rural recycling work for both waste haulers and residents by increasing the District drop-off recycling sites from one -to two; work with haulers to improve efficiency and standardize the types of recyclables that are collected and set out by residents.	2007	2021

## Section 6

Name of Facility, Strategy, Program or Activity	Location (SWMD, County, City/Township)	Description of Program/Facility	Approx. Date When the Following Will Take Place:	
			Operations Begin	Operations Cease
Franchise Waste Collection	Clark County	Conduct workshops, and assist with ordinances and procurement to encourage Clark County townships and municipalities to franchise or contract for waste collection.	2008	2021
Business Program	Clark County	Target the BWRAP program to encourage Clark County businesses and institutions to employ waste reduction strategies.	2008	2021
Pay-As-You Throw (PAYT)	Clark County	Promote PAYT through advertising and educational materials.	On-going	2021
Close the Loop	Clark County	Educate consumers on the importance of purchasing recycled-content products. Provide matching grants for Model Community to purchase recycled-content products with high public visibility.	On-going	2021
Public Education/Outreach	Clark County	The District will continue to provide information to residents on solid waste management through brochures presentations, paid advertising and the District website.	On-going	2021
Education Programs	Clark County	<i>Trim Your Waste</i> – A District produced brochure that identifies local recycling outlet, District programs and how to reduce reuse, recycle and compost waste	On-going	2021
Education Programs	Clark County	<i>Solid Learning Solid Waste</i> – A newsletter for Clark County Educators that provides classroom activities and identifies opportunities for District assistance on recycling, reuse and composting education	On-going	2021
Education Programs	Clark County	Continue to provide information to educators on solid waste management through newsletters, workshops, mini-grants, and technical assistance.	On-going	2021

## METHODS OF MANAGEMENT

Name of Facility, Strategy, Program or Activity	Location (SWMD, County, City/Township)	Description of Program/Facility	Approx. Date When the Following Will Take Place:	
			Operations Begin	Operations Cease
Litter Education/awareness	Clark County	Conduct outreach campaigns to prevent littering. Continue to develop the Adopt-a-Road and Adopt-a-Spot Programs. Continue to operate the Litter Hotline.	On-going	2014
Health District Contract	Clark County	Provide funding the Clark County Combined Health District to monitor solid waste facilities and respond to solid waste management/health issues.	On-going	2021
Sheriff's Office Contract for PRIDE and Environmental Enforcement Deputies	Clark County	Provide funding to the Clark County Sheriff's Department to provide a dedicated deputy to enforce solid waste management laws and regulations, and provide a deputy to administer the PRIDE program.	On-going	2021
HHW collection	Clark County	Continue to provide special collection events at least every other year, and will evaluate allowing residents to bring HHW to the convenience center. Paint will be accepted at the convenience center on a regular basis for a small fee.	On-going	2021
Tires	Clark County	Residents will be able to deliver tires to the convenience center through the year for a small fee.	2007	2021
Business Paper Co-op	Clark County	Allows businesses with a small amount of waste paper to drop off paper into roll-off containers for recycling. Two more drop-off locations will become available during the planning period.	On-going	2021
Government Office Recycling	Clark County	Enable the recycling of office paper from government office buildings. District staff will continue to guide the development and maintenance of paper recycling programs in government offices. This program will be offered to schools as well.	On-going	2021
Model Communities	Clark County	Annual focus on at least two communities to help raise recycling awareness and increase levels of recycling	On-going	2021

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Name of Facility, Strategy, Program or Activity	Location (SWMD, County, City/Township)	Description of Program/Facility	Approx. Date When the Following Will Take Place:	
			Operations Begin	Operations Cease
Legal and Consulting		Anticipate some level of annual assistance be required from legal counsel and solid waste consultants.	On-Going	2021
Operating Contingency	Clark County	Allocate \$100,000 (one time) to an operating contingency in 2007.	2007	2021
Recycling Contingency	Clark County	Allocate \$50,000 (one time) to a recycling contingency fund in 2007.	2007	2021

**Table 6-6**  
**Facilities Identified and Current Designations**

Facilities Identified	
Facility Name	Location (SWMD, State)
Rumpke Hughes Road	Hamilton County OH
Stony Hollow Recycling and Disposal Facility	Montgomery County, OH
Cherokee Run Landfill	Logan County, OH
Pine Grove	Fairfield County, OH





## Section 7

# MEASUREMENT OF PROGRESS TOWARD WASTE REDUCTION GOALS

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## 7.1 District will Comply with Goal(s) Defined

As demonstrated in Tables 7-1 and 7-2, the District reduced approximately 34 percent of the residential/commercial waste stream and approximately 76 percent of the industrial waste stream in the reference year (2003).

Although the District already exceeds Ohio's waste reduction goals, the District is committed to increasing the amount of waste that is reduced.

## 7.2 Calculating Goal No. 2, the Waste Reduction Rate (WRR)

As required by Ohio EPA, the District is using the adjusted waste generation estimates in Table 5-4 to calculate the waste reduction rates.

The formula the District used to calculate the tons of waste reduction (TWR) is as follows:

$$TWR_i = R_i + (C_i - NC_i) + (I_i - A_i) + RA_i$$

where:

- TWR<sub>i</sub> = the Tons of Waste Reduction for year i
- R<sub>i</sub> = tons of waste source reduced and Recycled in year i
- C<sub>i</sub> = tons of waste Composted in year i
- NC<sub>i</sub> = tons of Non-Compostables delivered for composting, separated for landfilling in year i
- I<sub>i</sub> = tons of waste Incinerated in year i
- A<sub>i</sub> = tons of incinerator Ash plus bypass waste in year i
- RA<sub>i</sub> = tons of Recycled incinerator Ash in year i

The District used the following formula to estimate generation based upon disposal and waste reduction amounts:

$$EGDWR_i = TWR_i + DL_i$$

where:

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$EGDWR_i$  = Estimated Generation based upon Disposal plus Waste Reduction in year i

$DL_i$  = tons of waste Disposed in sanitary Landfills in year i

The District calculated the waste reduction rate by dividing the sum from the first equation by the sum of the second equation:

$$WRR_i = \frac{TW R_i}{EDGWR_i} \times 100$$

where:

$WRR_i$  = the Waste Reduction Rate in year i as a percent

The amount of waste reduction per capita per day is calculated as follows:

$$PCWR_i = \frac{TW R_i \times 2000lbs}{P_i \times 365 \text{ days}}$$

where:

$PCWR_i$  = the Per Capita Waste Reduction rate in pounds per person per day in year i

$P_i$  = the Population of the District in year i

Each of these categories is further explained in the sections below.

1. Tons of Source Reduction and Recycling – R

The tons of waste source reduced and recycled as shown in Section 5 for the reference year and projected amounts were used for R in equation 1. For purposes of calculating this amount for industrial waste, R does not include train boxcars, ferrous metals from motor vehicle salvage operations conducted by licensed motor vehicle salvage dealers, or metals from demolition activities. However, waste tires, lead-acid batteries, used motor oil collected for recycling from “do-it-yourselfers,” and household hazardous wastes that are recycled are counted towards the waste reduction goal.

2. Tons of Waste Composted – C

The tons of waste composted are found in the inventory section of the plan, and Section V. The waste received at all composting facilities used by the District is summed to determine this value.

3. Tons of Non-Compostable Waste – NC

NC means the tons of non-compostable waste recovered from activities such as debagging and screening.

4. Tons of Waste Incinerated – I

The tons of solid waste received at all incinerators used by the District—both publicly-available and captive incinerators—are summed to determine I. The District obtained the value of I from Tables 6-1, 6-2 or 6-3.

## MEASUREMENT OF PROGRESS TOWARD WASTE REDUCTION GOALS

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5. Tons of Incinerator Ash Produced – A

The tons of incinerator ash produced from facilities burning solid waste is summed to estimate A. Any bypass waste received at incinerators has been added to the value for ash produced. Ash produced from facilities such as coal-burning power plants has not been included in this estimate.

6. Tons of Incinerator Ash Recycled – RA

The tons of incinerator ash recycled from District waste has been summed to determine RA, only if this amount has not already been included in R.

7. Tons Waste Disposed in Landfills – DL

The tons of District waste disposed in solid waste landfills used by the District is summed to estimate DL. This has been adjusted with the amount of “exempt waste.” The total amount of District waste disposed in landfills excludes any exempt waste such as construction and demolition materials received from the District. All solid waste disposed in licensed solid waste facilities, including waste received at captive landfills, has been incorporated into the value of DL. The District used the values of DL as shown in Tables 6-1, 6-2 and 6-3.

Using the equations and guidance above, the District calculated the WRR and PCWR for the reference year and each year of the planning period, and entered the appropriate information into Tables 7-1, 7-2 and 7-3 for the residential/commercial waste, industrial waste, and total waste respectively.

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Table 7-1  
Annual Rate of Waste Reduction: Residential/Commercial Waste

Year	R	C	NC	I	A	RA	DL	TWR	P	WRR	PCWR
2003	27,866	18,885	0	0	0	0	91,718	46,751	142,777	33.76%	1.79
2007	29,324	18,885	0	0	0	0	90,437	48,209	142,389	34.77%	1.86
2008	29,913	18,885	0	0	0	0	89,944	48,798	142,345	35.17%	1.88
2009	29,923	18,885	0	0	0	0	90,028	48,808	142,300	35.16%	1.88
2010	29,923	18,885	0	0	0	0	90,123	48,808	142,255	35.13%	1.88
2011	29,923	18,885	0	0	0	0	90,200	48,808	142,191	35.11%	1.88
2012	29,913	18,885	0	0	0	0	90,286	48,798	142,127	35.09%	1.88
2013	29,922	18,885	0	0	0	0	90,352	48,807	142,062	35.07%	1.88
2014	29,922	18,885	0	0	0	0	90,429	48,807	141,998	35.05%	1.88
2015	29,922	18,885	0	0	0	0	90,505	48,807	141,934	35.03%	1.88
2016	29,922	18,885	0	0	0	0	90,582	48,807	141,870	35.02%	1.89
2017	29,922	18,885	0	0	0	0	90,658	48,807	141,806	35.00%	1.89
2018	29,922	18,885	0	0	0	0	90,735	48,807	141,742	34.98%	1.89
2019	29,922	18,885	0	0	0	0	90,811	48,807	141,678	34.96%	1.89
2020	29,922	18,885	0	0	0	0	90,888	48,807	141,614	34.94%	1.89
2021	29,922	18,885	0	0	0	0	90,964	48,807	141,550	34.92%	1.89

# MEASUREMENT OF PROGRESS TOWARD WASTE REDUCTION GOALS

Table 7-2  
Annual Rate of Waste Reduction: Industrial Waste

Year	R	C	NC	I	A	RA	DL	TWR	P	WRR	PCWR
2003	51,014	15,800	0	0	0	0	21,027	66,814	142,777	76.06%	2.56
2007	51,014	20,000	0	0	0	0	18,430	68,014	142,389	78.68%	2.62
2008	54,416	20,000	0	0	0	0	14,682	71,416	142,345	82.95%	2.75
2009	54,416	20,000	0	0	0	0	14,337	71,416	142,300	83.28%	2.75
2010	54,416	20,000	0	0	0	0	13,994	71,416	142,255	83.62%	2.75
2011	54,416	20,000	0	0	0	0	13,653	71,416	142,191	83.95%	2.75
2012	54,416	20,000	0	0	0	0	13,312	71,416	142,127	84.29%	2.75
2013	54,416	20,000	0	0	0	0	12,974	71,416	142,062	84.63%	2.75
2014	54,416	20,000	0	0	0	0	12,636	71,416	141,998	84.97%	2.76
2015	54,416	20,000	0	0	0	0	12,300	71,416	141,934	85.31%	2.76
2016	54,416	20,000	0	0	0	0	11,965	71,416	141,870	85.65%	2.76
2017	54,416	20,000	0	0	0	0	11,631	71,416	141,806	85.99%	2.76
2018	54,416	20,000	0	0	0	0	11,299	71,416	141,742	86.34%	2.76
2019	54,416	20,000	0	0	0	0	10,968	71,416	141,678	86.69%	2.76
2020	54,416	20,000	0	0	0	0	10,639	71,416	141,614	87.03%	2.76
2021	54,416	20,000	0	0	0	0	10,311	71,416	141,550	87.38%	2.76

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**Table 7-3**  
**Annual Rate of Waste Reduction: Total District Solid Waste**

Year	R	C	NC	I	A	RA	DL	TWR	P	WRR	PCWR
2003	78,880	34,685	0	0	0	0	112,745	113,565	142,777	50.18%	4.36
2007	80,338	38,885	0	0	0	0	108,867	119,223	142,389	52.27%	4.59
2008	84,329	38,885	0	0	0	0	104,626	123,214	142,345	54.08%	4.74
2009	84,339	38,885	0	0	0	0	104,365	123,224	142,300	54.14%	4.74
2010	84,339	38,885	0	0	0	0	104,117	123,224	142,255	54.20%	4.75
2011	84,339	38,885	0	0	0	0	103,853	123,224	142,191	54.27%	4.75
2012	84,329	38,885	0	0	0	0	103,598	123,214	142,127	54.32%	4.75
2013	84,338	38,885	0	0	0	0	103,326	123,223	142,062	54.39%	4.75
2014	84,338	38,885	0	0	0	0	103,065	123,223	141,998	54.45%	4.75
2015	84,338	38,885	0	0	0	0	102,805	123,223	141,934	54.52%	4.76
2016	84,338	38,885	0	0	0	0	102,547	123,223	141,870	54.58%	4.76
2017	84,338	38,885	0	0	0	0	102,289	123,223	141,806	54.64%	4.76
2018	84,338	38,885	0	0	0	0	102,034	123,223	141,742	54.70%	4.76
2019	84,338	38,885	0	0	0	0	101,779	123,223	141,678	54.77%	4.77
2020	84,338	38,885	0	0	0	0	101,527	123,223	141,614	54.83%	4.77
2021	84,338	38,885	0	0	0	0	101,275	123,223	141,550	54.89%	4.77

## Section 8

# COST AND FINANCING OF PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

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## 8.1 Introduction

Section 8 addresses District revenues and expenditures. All financial projections begin in 2007 and are based on a calendar year.

## 8.2 Funding Mechanisms and Amount of Money Generated

### 8.2.1 District Disposal Fees (ORC Section 3734.57(B))

According to the State Format, if a district collects or intends to collect disposal fee revenues in accordance with ORC Section 3734.57(B), Table 8-1 must be completed. Currently, the District does not collect disposal fee revenues because no in-District landfill is in operation. If, however, an in-District landfill does become operational, then the District plans to collect disposal fee revenues.

With no in-District landfill in operation or no permit to install for a new landfill currently being reviewed by Ohio EPA, it is not possible for the District to estimate the annual disposal quantities that an in-District landfill would receive. Subsequently, the level of any disposal fee that will be required to generate adequate revenue to implement the District's plan can not be estimated.

Therefore, at this time, the District will authorize the ratification of the maximum disposal fee that is currently permitted under Ohio law, which is:

- \$2.00 per ton for in-District waste;
- \$4.00 per ton for out-of District waste that is generated within Ohio; and
- \$2.00 per ton for out-of state waste.

If an in-District landfill becomes operational, the District will re-evaluate and may reduce the level of disposal fee that is required to generate adequate annual revenue to implement the Plan. The District may also rescind all or a portion of the existing generation fee.



### **8.3 Generation Fee (ORC Section 3734.573)**

The District's generation fee is currently \$6.19 per ton. Therefore, in order to maintain the programs required to meet State Goals and implement the new programs described in the Plan, the District is ratifying an increase of \$2.31 per ton to the generation fee. This increase is being ratified along with this solid waste management plan and will take place in 2007. With approval of this solid waste management plan, beginning on January 1, 2007 (or as soon as disposal facilities can be appropriately notified), the generation fee for solid waste generated in Clark County will increase to \$8.50 per ton.

Based on the projections contained in the Plan, it appears that the \$8.50 per ton generation fee may not be sufficient to cover District expenses beyond 2012. If these projections prove to be accurate, the District will increase its generation fee to \$10.00 in 2013. However, the solid waste management plan will be updated once before then and the District will have a more accurate assessment of its financial situation at that time and may not need to increase the generation fee to this level, or at all.

### **8.4 Summary of District Revenues**

In Table 8-3, all funding mechanisms that the District plans to use and the total amount of annual revenue generated by each is provided. As shown in Table 8-3, the District estimates \$15,000 annually in user fees and \$5,000 annually from the sale of recyclables. User Fees will pay for the majority of the recycling of tires, electronics, removal of CFCs from appliances, and paint. The District also anticipates receiving revenue from the sale of appliances, paper and corrugated cardboard delivered to the Recycling Center.

### **8.5 District Loan for the Recycling Center**

The District purchased the Recycling Center in 2006 using carryover funds from the budgeted Contingency Funding Line Items which accrued to nearly \$500,000 during the 2000-2005 planning period as it was not otherwise needed. As shown in Table 8-4, an additional \$300,000 will be borrowed at 3.5 percent for 10 years to accomplish all of the needed improvements to the building and the site. The District anticipates the total investment to be in the \$750,000 to \$800,000 range.

### **8.6 Funds Allocated from ORC 3734.57 (B), ORC 3734.572 and ORC 3734.573**

The following provides a brief overview of line-item expenditures in Table 8-5:

- Salary, PERS and Medicare – Includes the District director, program coordinator, program assistant, office support, recycling facility support and an education intern - inflated 3.5 percent annually.



## **COST AND FINANCING OF PLAN IMPLEMENTATION**

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- Health/Life Insurance – Same coverage as 2007 – inflated 5 percent annually.
- Liability Insurance – Same coverage as 2007 – inflated 2 percent annually.
- Miscellaneous Office Expenses –Includes publications, vehicle repairs, memberships, meeting expenses, conferences and training – inflated 1 percent annually.
- Indirect Costs – The County’s operating and personnel costs that are allocated to the District, such as the County Prosecutor, Auditor, IS Department etc. – inflated 1 percent annually.
- Travel – Fuel, mileage and meals – inflated 3 percent annually.
- Office Supplies – Paper, computer software, binders, furniture- inflated 1 percent annually.
- Office Equipment Rental – Postage meter and copier – inflated 1 percent annually.
- Tire Recycling Contract – Contract to transport and recycle tires received at the Recycling Center – inflated 0.5 percent annually. The major cost of recycling tires will be passed through with user fees, however we must still incur costs associated with recycling tires that have been illegally dumped.
- Electronics Recycling Contract - Contract to transport and recycle electronics received at the Recycling Center – inflated 0.5 percent annually. The major cost of recycling electronics will be passed through with user fees and the District will pay for the transportation.
- Recycling Drop-off Contract - Contract to transport and recycle materials from the District’s two drop-off sites – inflated 0.5 percent annually.
- Paint Recycling Contract - Contract to transport and recycle paint received at the Recycling Center – inflated 0.5 percent annually. The major cost of recycling paint will be passed through with user fees.
- Disposal Contract - Contract to transport and dispose solid waste collected through District clean-up events and at the Recycling Center – inflated 1.0 percent annually.
- HHW Contract – Initially this will be used to fund an HHW collection event every other year, may eventually be used to collect and recycle HHW received at the Recycling Center - inflated 0.5 percent annually. HHW volumes will decrease with ongoing paint recycling, but the District anticipates an increase in the contract costs.
- Communications – Telephones and internet service at the Recycling Center – inflated 3 percent annually.
- Utilities and Security – Electric, gas, water and security at the Recycling Center – inflated 3 percent annually.
- Building Repairs/Remodeling – \$50,000 of repairs and remodeling at the Recycling Center in 2007, and an estimated \$5,000 every year thereafter.

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- Equipment for New Building and Vehicles - \$30,000 worth of equipment for the Recycling Center in 2007, and an estimated \$15,000 for Recycling Center equipment and District vehicles every year thereafter.
- Loan Repayment – The annual loan repayment for the Recycling Center will be \$40,000.
- Litter Cleanup Program Supplies and Promotional Materials – Materials to promote clean up events, Earth Day, Adopt a Road/Spot and encourage volunteer participation - inflated 1 percent annually.
- Printing and Advertising – Materials and advertising to promote District programs, as well as waste reduction, recycling and composting to residents, institutions and businesses- inflated 1 percent annually.
- Education Mini Grants – Grants to enable schools to purchase materials to institute recycling programs and/or curriculum. No inflation.
- Educational Materials and Supplies – Materials for the program coordinator and education intern to conduct teacher workshops and classroom presentations - inflated 1 percent annually.
- Promotional Materials for Buy Recycled - Materials and advertising to promote “Close the Loop” to residents, institutions and businesses, as well as purchasing recycled-content products for Model Communities - inflated 1 percent annually.
- Professional and Legal – Contract services for professional and legal advice, typically for preparing the solid waste management plan and to assist with the B-WRAP program.- inflated 1 percent annually. This allows for \$50,000 for updating the waste management plan in 2011 and \$5,000-10,000 each year for the BWRAP program.
- Clark County Health Department – Contract with the Clark County Health Department to monitor solid waste facilities and open dumps – inflated 4 percent annually.
- Clark County Sheriff’s Department – Two deputies to enforce open dumping regulations, operate the PRIDE Program, and assist the District operate programs and conduct class room presentations (This represents a decrease of one deputy in 2006. - inflated 4 percent annually.
- Contingency – For the first 10 years of this plan, the District will allocate \$10,000 annually to a contingency fund that will be allocated if needed to accomplish implementation plans.
- There are no expenditures for recycling paper, appliances, or corrugated cardboard as these will generate revenue.

Table 8-6 indicates how District revenues will be allocated in accordance with ORC 3734.57, ORC 3734.572 and ORC 3734.573. It should be noted that for each year, the previous year’s cumulative balance is used as revenue.

Uncertainties are inherent as to the amount of funding that will be generated by District disposal quantities and the amount of funding that will be available through

## COST AND FINANCING OF PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

the Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR) Litter and Recycling Grant. Therefore, funding from this agency was not included in projected revenues.

### 8.7 Contingent Funding or Financing

For the first ten years of the Plan, the District will allocate \$10,000 annually to a contingency fund.

### 8.8 Summary of Costs and Revenues

A summary of District costs and revenues is provided in Table 8-8.

**Table 8-1**  
**District Disposal Fee Schedule and Revenues Generated**

	Fee Schedule (\$/ton)			Tons Disposed in the District			Total District Fee Revenue
	In-District	Out-of-District	Out-of-State	In-District	Out-of-District	Out-of-State	
2000	\$2.00	\$4.00	\$2.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2001	\$2.00	\$4.00	\$2.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2002	\$2.00	\$4.00	\$2.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2003	\$2.00	\$4.00	\$2.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2004	\$2.00	\$4.00	\$2.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2005	\$2.00	\$4.00	\$2.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2007	\$2.00	\$4.00	\$2.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2008	\$2.00	\$4.00	\$2.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2009	\$2.00	\$4.00	\$2.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2010	\$2.00	\$4.00	\$2.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2011	\$2.00	\$4.00	\$2.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2012	\$2.00	\$4.00	\$2.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2013	\$2.00	\$4.00	\$2.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2014	\$2.00	\$4.00	\$2.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2015	\$2.00	\$4.00	\$2.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2016	\$2.00	\$4.00	\$2.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2017	\$2.00	\$4.00	\$2.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2018	\$2.00	\$4.00	\$2.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2019	\$2.00	\$4.00	\$2.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2020	\$2.00	\$4.00	\$2.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2021	\$2.00	\$4.00	\$2.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

**Table 8-2  
Generation Fee Schedule and Revenues**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Generation Fee (\$/ton)</b>	<b>Amount of District Waste to be Disposed (in tons)</b>	<b>Total Generation Fee Revenues</b>
2007	\$8.50	108,867	\$925,368
2008	\$8.50	104,626	\$889,318
2009	\$8.50	104,365	\$887,107
2010	\$8.50	104,117	\$884,998
2011	\$8.50	103,853	\$882,748
2012	\$8.50	103,598	\$880,584
2013	\$10.00	103,326	\$1,033,265
2014	\$10.00	103,065	\$1,030,649
2015	\$10.00	102,805	\$1,028,053
2016	\$10.00	102,547	\$1,025,468
2017	\$10.00	102,289	\$1,022,892
2018	\$10.00	102,034	\$1,020,337
2019	\$10.00	101,779	\$1,017,791
2020	\$10.00	101,527	\$1,015,266
2021	\$10.00	101,275	\$1,012,751

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**Table 8-3**  
**Summary of Revenues Generated and Mechanisms Used**

Year	Type of Revenue Mechanism and Amount Generated						Total Revenue Generated
	District Disposal Fees	Generation Fee	User Fees	Recycling Revenue	Host Community Fee	ODNR Grant	
2007	\$0	\$925,368	\$0	\$0	\$15,000	\$5,000	\$945,368
2008	\$0	\$889,318	\$0	\$0	\$15,000	\$5,000	\$909,318
2009	\$0	\$887,107	\$0	\$0	\$15,000	\$5,000	\$907,107
2010	\$0	\$884,998	\$0	\$0	\$15,000	\$5,000	\$904,998
2011	\$0	\$882,748	\$0	\$0	\$15,000	\$5,000	\$902,748
2012	\$0	\$880,584	\$0	\$0	\$15,000	\$5,000	\$900,584
2013	\$0	\$1,033,265	\$0	\$0	\$15,000	\$5,000	\$1,053,265
2014	\$0	\$1,030,649	\$0	\$0	\$15,000	\$5,000	\$1,050,649
2015	\$0	\$1,028,053	\$0	\$0	\$15,000	\$5,000	\$1,048,053
2016	\$0	\$1,025,468	\$0	\$0	\$15,000	\$5,000	\$1,045,468
2017	\$0	\$1,022,892	\$0	\$0	\$15,000	\$5,000	\$1,042,892
2018	\$0	\$1,020,337	\$0	\$0	\$15,000	\$5,000	\$1,040,337
2019	\$0	\$1,017,791	\$0	\$0	\$15,000	\$5,000	\$1,037,791
2020	\$0	\$1,015,266	\$0	\$0	\$15,000	\$5,000	\$1,035,266
2021	\$0	\$1,012,751	\$0	\$0	\$15,000	\$5,000	\$1,032,751

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**Table 8-4**  
**Anticipated Loans Secured by the District**

Loans Obtained by the District					Annual Debt Service (Approximately)
Year	Lending Institution	Loan Amount	Interest Rate	Length of Loan	
2007	County Bond	\$300,000	3.50%	10 Years beginning in 2006	\$40,000
2008			3.50%		\$40,000
2009			3.50%		\$40,000
2010			3.50%		\$40,000
2011			3.50%		\$40,000
2012			3.50%		\$40,000
2013			3.50%		\$40,000
2014			3.50%		\$40,000
2015			3.50%		\$40,000
2016			3.50%		\$40,000
2017					
2018					
2019					
2020					
2021					

# COST AND FINANCING OF PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

Table 8-5  
Solid Waste Management Programs to be Implemented

Line Item	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Salary, PERS and Medicare	\$174,508	\$180,615	\$186,937	\$193,480	\$200,251	\$207,260	\$214,514	\$222,022	\$229,793	\$237,836	\$246,160	\$254,776	\$263,693	\$272,922	\$282,474
Health/Life Insurance	\$30,804	\$32,344	\$33,962	\$35,660	\$37,443	\$39,315	\$41,281	\$43,345	\$45,512	\$47,787	\$50,177	\$52,686	\$55,320	\$58,086	\$60,990
Liability Insurance	\$2,500	\$2,550	\$2,601	\$2,653	\$2,706	\$2,760	\$2,815	\$2,872	\$2,929	\$2,988	\$3,047	\$3,108	\$3,171	\$3,234	\$3,299
Miscellaneous Office Expenses	\$15,000	\$15,150	\$15,302	\$15,455	\$15,609	\$15,765	\$15,923	\$16,082	\$16,243	\$16,405	\$16,569	\$16,735	\$16,902	\$17,071	\$17,242
Indirect Costs	\$31,000	\$31,310	\$31,623	\$31,939	\$32,259	\$32,581	\$32,907	\$33,236	\$33,569	\$33,904	\$34,243	\$34,586	\$34,932	\$35,281	\$35,634
Travel	\$3,000	\$3,090	\$3,183	\$3,278	\$3,377	\$3,478	\$3,582	\$3,690	\$3,800	\$3,914	\$4,032	\$4,153	\$4,277	\$4,406	\$4,538
Office Supplies	\$6,000	\$6,060	\$6,121	\$6,182	\$6,244	\$6,306	\$6,369	\$6,433	\$6,497	\$6,562	\$6,628	\$6,694	\$6,761	\$6,829	\$6,897
Office Equipment Rental	\$6,000	\$6,060	\$6,121	\$6,182	\$6,244	\$6,306	\$6,369	\$6,433	\$6,497	\$6,562	\$6,628	\$6,694	\$6,761	\$6,829	\$6,897
Tire Recycling Contract	\$10,000	\$10,050	\$10,100	\$10,151	\$10,202	\$10,253	\$10,304	\$10,355	\$10,407	\$10,459	\$10,511	\$10,564	\$10,617	\$10,670	\$10,723
Electronics Recycling Contract	\$10,000	\$10,050	\$10,100	\$10,151	\$10,202	\$10,253	\$10,304	\$10,355	\$10,407	\$10,459	\$10,511	\$10,564	\$10,617	\$10,670	\$10,723
Recycling Drop-off Contract	\$10,000	\$10,050	\$10,100	\$10,151	\$10,202	\$10,253	\$10,304	\$10,355	\$10,407	\$10,459	\$10,511	\$10,564	\$10,617	\$10,670	\$10,723
Paint Recycling Contract	\$10,000	\$10,050	\$10,100	\$10,151	\$10,202	\$10,253	\$10,304	\$10,355	\$10,407	\$10,459	\$10,511	\$10,564	\$10,617	\$10,670	\$10,723
Disposal Contract	\$10,000	\$10,100	\$10,151	\$10,201	\$10,252	\$10,304	\$10,355	\$10,407	\$10,459	\$10,511	\$10,564	\$10,617	\$10,670	\$10,723	\$10,777
HHW Contract	\$25,000	\$25,250	\$25,376	\$25,503	\$25,631	\$25,759	\$25,888	\$26,017	\$26,147	\$26,278	\$26,409	\$26,541	\$26,674	\$26,807	\$26,941



## Section 8

Line Item	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Communication s	\$7,000	\$7,210	\$7,246	\$7,282	\$7,319	\$7,355	\$7,392	\$7,429	\$7,466	\$7,503	\$7,541	\$7,579	\$7,617	\$7,655	\$7,693
Utilities and Security	\$25,000	\$25,750	\$26,523	\$27,318	\$28,138	\$28,982	\$29,851	\$30,747	\$31,669	\$32,619	\$33,598	\$34,606	\$35,644	\$36,713	\$37,815
Building Repairs/Remodeling	\$50,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000
Equipment for New Building and Vehicles	\$30,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000
Loan Repayment	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000
Litter Clean Program															
Supplies and Promotional Materials	\$15,000	\$15,150	\$15,302	\$15,455	\$15,609	\$15,765	\$15,923	\$16,082	\$16,243	\$16,405	\$16,569	\$16,735	\$16,902	\$17,071	\$17,242
Printing and Advertising	\$20,000	\$20,200	\$20,402	\$20,606	\$20,812	\$21,020	\$21,230	\$21,443	\$21,657	\$21,874	\$22,092	\$22,313	\$22,537	\$22,762	\$22,989
Education Mini Grants	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000
Educational Materials and Supplies	\$5,000	\$5,050	\$5,101	\$5,152	\$5,203	\$5,255	\$5,308	\$5,361	\$5,414	\$5,468	\$5,523	\$5,578	\$5,634	\$5,690	\$5,747
Promotional Materials for Buy Recycled	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000
Professional and Legal	\$25,000	\$25,250	\$25,503	\$25,758	\$26,015	\$26,275	\$26,538	\$26,803	\$27,071	\$27,342	\$27,616	\$27,892	\$28,171	\$28,452	\$28,737



## COST AND FINANCING OF PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

Line Item	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Clark County Health Department	\$100,000	\$130,000	\$135,200	\$140,608	\$146,232	\$152,082	\$158,165	\$164,491	\$171,071	\$177,914	\$185,031	\$192,432	\$200,129	\$208,134	\$216,460
Sheriff's Department PRIDE	\$177,000	\$184,080	\$191,443	\$199,101	\$207,065	\$215,348	\$223,961	\$232,920	\$242,237	\$251,926	\$262,003	\$272,483	\$283,383	\$294,718	\$306,507
Contingency	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000					
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$857,812	\$845,420	\$868,494	\$892,414	\$917,214	\$942,926	\$969,587	\$997,233	\$1,025,903	\$1,055,637	\$1,076,476	\$1,108,463	\$1,141,643	\$1,176,063	\$1,211,771

# Section 8

**Table 8-6**  
**Accordance with ORC 3734.57, ORC 3734.572, and ORC 3734.573**

Allocations of ORC 3734.573 Revenue for the Following Purposes											
Year	Revenue	1	2*	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Cumulative Balance
2007	\$945,368	\$25,000	\$555,812	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	Beginning Balance	\$0	\$0	\$330,000
2008	\$909,318	\$25,250	\$506,090	\$130,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$177,000	\$0	\$0	\$417,557
2009	\$887,107	\$25,503	\$516,348	\$135,200	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$184,080	\$0	\$0	\$481,455
2010	\$904,998	\$25,758	\$526,948	\$140,608	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$191,443	\$0	\$0	\$500,067
2011	\$902,748	\$26,015	\$537,901	\$146,232	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$199,101	\$0	\$0	\$512,651
2012	\$900,584	\$26,275	\$549,222	\$152,082	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$207,065	\$0	\$0	\$498,185
2013	\$1,053,265	\$26,538	\$560,923	\$158,165	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$215,348	\$0	\$0	\$455,843
2014	\$1,050,649	\$26,803	\$573,018	\$164,491	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$223,961	\$0	\$0	\$539,521
2015	\$1,048,053	\$27,071	\$585,524	\$171,071	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$232,920	\$0	\$0	\$592,937
2016	\$1,045,468	\$27,342	\$598,455	\$177,914	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$242,237	\$0	\$0	\$615,087
2017	\$1,042,892	\$27,616	\$601,827	\$185,031	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$251,926	\$0	\$0	\$604,917
2018	\$1,040,337	\$27,892	\$615,656	\$192,432	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$262,003	\$0	\$0	\$571,334
2019	\$1,037,791	\$28,171	\$629,961	\$200,129	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$272,483	\$0	\$0	\$503,207
2020	\$1,035,266	\$28,452	\$644,759	\$208,134	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$283,383	\$0	\$0	\$399,355
2021	\$1,032,751	\$28,737	\$660,068	\$216,460	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$294,718	\$0	\$0	\$258,559
								\$306,507	\$0	\$0	\$79,539

## COST AND FINANCING OF PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

**Table 8-7**  
**Contingent Funding Sources**

Year	Amounts of Contingent Funding for Each Source				Totals
	A	B	C	D	
2007	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2008	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2009	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2010	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2011	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2012	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2013	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2014	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2015	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2016	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2017	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2018	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2019	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2020	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2021	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

# Section 8

**Table 8-8**  
**Summary of District Revenues and Expenditures**

Line Item	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Salary, Pers and Medicare	\$174,508	\$180,615	\$186,937	\$193,480	\$200,251	\$207,260	\$214,514	\$222,022	\$229,793	\$237,836	\$246,160	\$254,776	\$263,693	\$272,922	\$282,474
Health/Life Insurance	\$30,804	\$32,344	\$33,962	\$35,660	\$37,443	\$39,315	\$41,281	\$43,345	\$45,512	\$47,787	\$50,177	\$52,686	\$55,320	\$58,086	\$60,990
Liability Insurance	\$2,500	\$2,550	\$2,601	\$2,653	\$2,706	\$2,760	\$2,815	\$2,872	\$2,929	\$2,988	\$3,047	\$3,108	\$3,171	\$3,234	\$3,299
Miscellaneous Office Expenses	\$15,000	\$15,150	\$15,302	\$15,455	\$15,609	\$15,765	\$15,923	\$16,082	\$16,243	\$16,405	\$16,569	\$16,735	\$16,902	\$17,071	\$17,242
Indirect Costs	\$31,000	\$31,310	\$31,623	\$31,939	\$32,259	\$32,581	\$32,907	\$33,236	\$33,569	\$33,904	\$34,243	\$34,586	\$34,932	\$35,281	\$35,634
Travel	\$3,000	\$3,090	\$3,183	\$3,278	\$3,377	\$3,478	\$3,582	\$3,690	\$3,800	\$3,914	\$4,032	\$4,153	\$4,277	\$4,406	\$4,538
Office Supplies	\$6,000	\$6,060	\$6,121	\$6,182	\$6,244	\$6,306	\$6,369	\$6,433	\$6,497	\$6,562	\$6,628	\$6,694	\$6,761	\$6,829	\$6,897
Office Equipment Rental	\$6,000	\$6,060	\$6,121	\$6,182	\$6,244	\$6,306	\$6,369	\$6,433	\$6,497	\$6,562	\$6,628	\$6,694	\$6,761	\$6,829	\$6,897
Tire Recycling Contract	\$10,000	\$10,050	\$10,100	\$10,151	\$10,202	\$10,253	\$10,304	\$10,355	\$10,407	\$10,459	\$10,511	\$10,564	\$10,617	\$10,670	\$10,723
Electronics Recycling Contract	\$10,000	\$10,050	\$10,100	\$10,151	\$10,202	\$10,253	\$10,304	\$10,355	\$10,407	\$10,459	\$10,511	\$10,564	\$10,617	\$10,670	\$10,723
Recycling Drop-off Contract	\$10,000	\$10,050	\$10,100	\$10,151	\$10,202	\$10,253	\$10,304	\$10,355	\$10,407	\$10,459	\$10,511	\$10,564	\$10,617	\$10,670	\$10,723
Paint Recycling Contract	\$10,000	\$10,050	\$10,100	\$10,151	\$10,202	\$10,253	\$10,304	\$10,355	\$10,407	\$10,459	\$10,511	\$10,564	\$10,617	\$10,670	\$10,723
Disposal Contract	\$10,000	\$10,100	\$10,151	\$10,201	\$10,252	\$10,304	\$10,355	\$10,407	\$10,459	\$10,511	\$10,564	\$10,617	\$10,670	\$10,723	\$10,777
HHW Contract	\$25,000	\$25,250	\$25,376	\$25,503	\$25,631	\$25,759	\$25,888	\$26,017	\$26,147	\$26,278	\$26,409	\$26,541	\$26,674	\$26,807	\$26,941
Communications	\$7,000	\$7,210	\$7,246	\$7,282	\$7,319	\$7,355	\$7,392	\$7,429	\$7,466	\$7,503	\$7,541	\$7,579	\$7,617	\$7,655	\$7,693

## COST AND FINANCING OF PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

Line Item	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Utilities and Security	\$25,000	\$25,750	\$26,523	\$27,318	\$28,138	\$28,982	\$29,851	\$30,747	\$31,669	\$32,619	\$33,598	\$34,606	\$35,644	\$36,713	\$37,815
Building Repairs/Remodeling	\$50,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000
Equipment for New Building	\$30,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000
Loan Repayment	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000
Clean Program Supplies	\$15,000	\$15,150	\$15,302	\$15,455	\$15,609	\$15,765	\$15,923	\$16,082	\$16,243	\$16,405	\$16,569	\$16,735	\$16,902	\$17,071	\$17,242
Printing and Advertising	\$15,000	\$15,150	\$15,302	\$15,455	\$15,609	\$15,765	\$15,923	\$16,082	\$16,243	\$16,405	\$16,569	\$16,735	\$16,902	\$17,071	\$17,242
Education Mini Grants	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000
Educational Materials and Supplies	\$5,000	\$5,050	\$5,101	\$5,152	\$5,203	\$5,255	\$5,308	\$5,361	\$5,414	\$5,468	\$5,523	\$5,578	\$5,634	\$5,690	\$5,747
Promotional Materials for Buy Recycled	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000
Professional and Legal	\$20,000	\$20,200	\$20,402	\$20,606	\$20,812	\$21,020	\$21,230	\$21,443	\$21,657	\$21,874	\$22,092	\$22,313	\$22,537	\$22,762	\$22,989
Clark County Health Department	\$100,000	\$130,000	\$135,200	\$140,608	\$146,232	\$152,082	\$158,165	\$164,491	\$171,071	\$177,914	\$185,031	\$192,432	\$200,129	\$208,134	\$216,460
Sheriff's Department /PRIDE	\$177,000	\$194,080	\$191,443	\$199,101	\$207,065	\$215,348	\$223,961	\$232,920	\$242,237	\$251,926	\$262,003	\$272,483	\$283,383	\$294,718	\$306,507
Contingency	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000

## Section 8

Line Item	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$847,812	\$835,320	\$858,293	\$882,111	\$906,808	\$932,416	\$958,972	\$986,512	\$1,015,075	\$1,044,700	\$1,065,430	\$1,097,306	\$1,130,375	\$1,164,682	\$1,200,277
TOTAL REVENUE	\$945,368	\$909,318	\$887,107	\$904,998	\$902,748	\$900,584	\$1,053,265	\$1,050,649	\$1,048,053	\$1,045,468	\$1,042,892	\$1,040,337	\$1,037,791	\$1,035,266	\$1,032,751
BALANCE	\$945,368	\$909,318	\$887,107	\$904,998	\$902,748	\$900,584	\$1,053,265	\$1,050,649	\$1,048,053	\$1,045,468	\$1,042,892	\$1,040,337	\$1,037,791	\$1,035,266	\$1,032,751

## Section 9

# DISTRICT RULES

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### 9.1 Rules and Enforcement

District Amended Rule 1-796 (adopted March 16, 2000) presently provides that:

“No person, municipal corporation, township, or other political subdivision shall construct, enlarge, or modify any solid waste transfer, disposal, recycling, or resource recovery facility until general plans and specifications for the proposed improvement have been submitted to and approved by the Clark County, Ohio Board of County Commissioners as complying with the Solid Waste Management Plan of the Clark County Solid Waste Management District.”

“General plans and specifications shall be submitted to the attention of the Clark County Solid Waste Director c/o the Clark County Commission, 50 East Columbia, Springfield, Ohio 45501. Such general plans and specifications shall include all information necessary for the Board of Commissioners to evaluate the County level interests identified in the siting review process contained in the District’s Solid Waste Management Plan.”

“General plans and specifications submitted to comply with this Rule shall not include information that is required to determine the proposed facility’s compliance with engineering design criteria or which address issues that do not directly relate to the County level interests identified in the District’s Plan. The submission of any such extraneous material may be cause for the Board to require the developer to submit revised general plans and specifications which contain information that is appropriate for the siting review process.”

“No person, municipal corporation, township, or other political subdivision shall construct, modify or enlarge any solid waste transfer, disposal, recycling, or resource recovery facility that does not comply with the Clark County, Ohio Solid Waste Management Plan, as determined by the Board of Commissioners of Clark County, Ohio.”

The District does not anticipate adopting any new rules. However, all existing and future rulemaking authorities are granted to the Board of Directors in this plan, having expressed the intent of the planning process that future rulemaking be minimized in favor of cooperative and partnership-oriented approaches.



## Section 9

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The Board of Directors reserves in this Plan the specific authority to adopt, publish and enforce all of the rule-making powers authorized by Ohio Revised Code §343.01, Divisions (G)(1), (G)(2), (G)(3) and (G)(4) with regards to any of the following:

- §343.01 (G)(1)      *“Prohibiting or limiting the receipt of solid wastes generated outside of the district . . . at facilities covered by the plan . . .”*
- §343.01 (G)(2)      *“Governing the maintenance, protection, and use of solid waste collection or other solid waste facilities located within its district. The rules adopted under division (G)(2) of this section shall not establish design standards and shall be consistent with the solid waste provisions of Chapter 3734. of the Revised Code and the rules adopted under those provisions. The rules adopted under division (G)(2) of this section may prohibit any person, municipal corporation, township, or other political subdivision from constructing, enlarging, or modifying any solid waste facility until general plans and specifications for the proposed improvement have been submitted to and approved by the Board of County Commissioners . . . as complying with solid waste management plan or amended plan of the District. The construction of such a facility . . .”*
- §343.01 (G)(3)      *“Governing the development and implementation of a program for the inspection of solid wastes generated outside the boundaries of this state that are disposed of at facilities included in the district’s solid waste management plan or amended plan. A board of county commissioners . . .”*
- §343.01 (G)(4)      *“Exempting the owner or operator of any existing or proposed solid waste facility provided for in the plan or amended plan from compliance with any amendment to a township zoning resolution . . . or a county rural zoning resolution . . . that rezoned or redistricted a parcel or parcels upon which the facility is to be constructed and that became effective within two years prior to the filing of an application for a permit . . .”*

As case history demonstrates, there is insufficient clarity in the law for any one person [or group] to know what these authorities will entrust the Board to do in the future. It is the explicit desire of the Policy Committee to empower the Board to make any lawful use of rulemaking authorities that exist, or come to exist during implementation.

It is the desire of the Policy Committee that the Board refrains from using rulemaking authorities unless reasonable attempts have been made to affect a desired outcome through voluntary methods and/or mediation.

Since there are no specific plans to make rules or to amend rules during implementation, it is not possible to either include the text of any future rules or to explain the relationship of these proposed rules to the amended plan implementation.



# Appendix A

## Resolution of District Formation



The Board of County Commissioners, in and for Clark County, Ohio, met this 4th day of October 1988, in regular session, pursuant to adjournment, in accordance with Section 121.22, O.R.C. (Sunshine Law), with the following members present, viz:

Merle Grace Kearns

and

J. Newton Oliver

RE: ESTABLISH SOLID WASTE  
MANAGEMENT DISTRICT:

RESOLUTION #1,084-88

Commissioner Oliver moved, upon the recommendation of the County Administrator, pursuant to provision of Am. H.B. #592, [Section 343.01 (A) (1), Ohio Revised Code and Section 3734.52 (B), O.R.C.], to establish by this Resolution, a County-Wide Solid Waste Management District. Be it further resolved that said District shall consist of all the incorporated and unincorporated territory within Clark County, Ohio.

Commissioner Kearns seconded the motion and the roll being called for its passage, the vote resulted as follows:

Commissioner Oliver, Yes:

Commissioner Kearns, Yes.

I, Martha Fleck, Clerk to the Board of County Commissioners, do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of a motion as recorded in the Journal of the Clark County Commissioners, under date of October 4th, 1988.

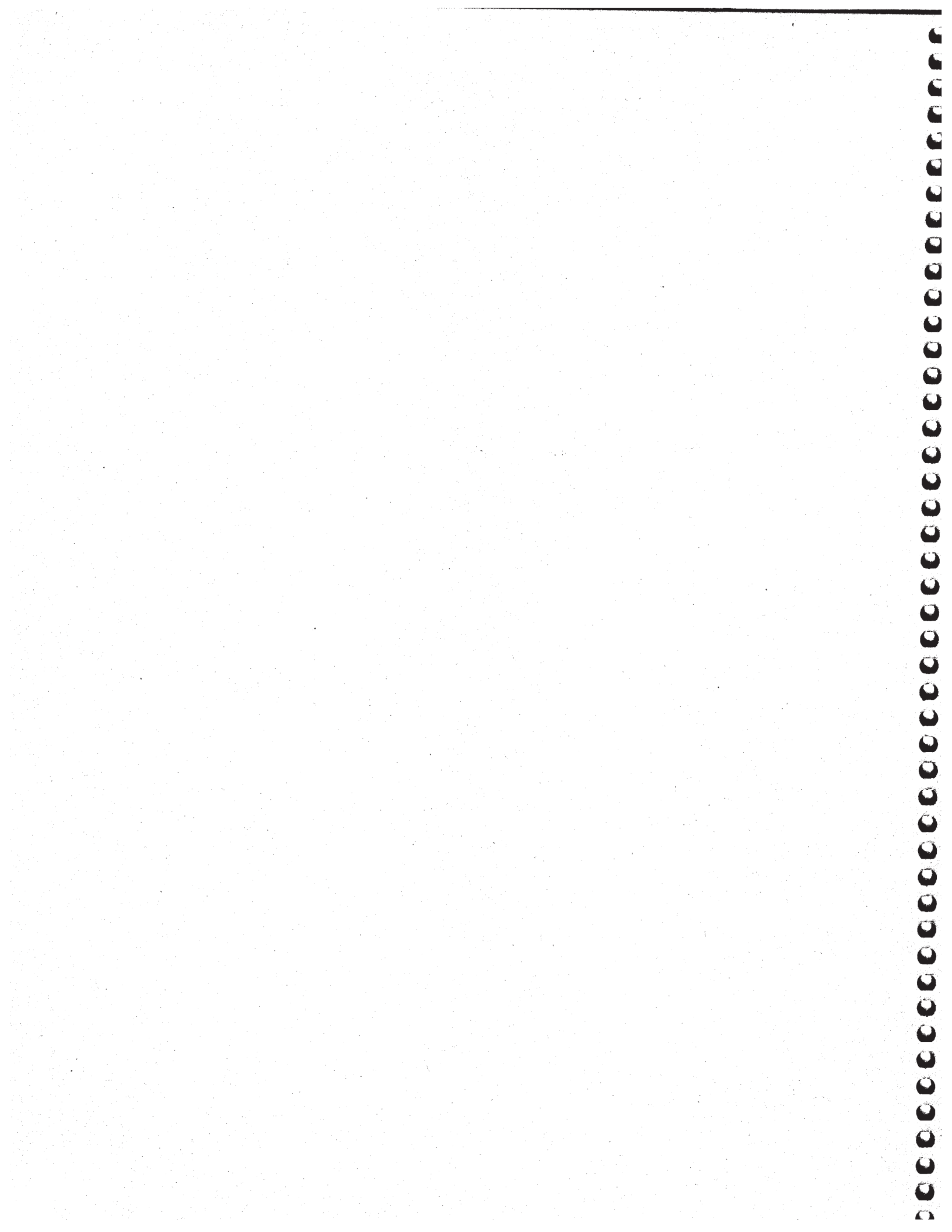
Martha Fleck  
MARTHA FLECK, CLERK

cc: County Commissioners  
County Prosecutor  
Township Trustee Presidents  
County Administrator  
Assistant Administrator/Development  
Director, Ohio EPA  
County Sanitary Engineer  
City Manager-Springfield  
City Manager-New Carlisle  
Village Manager-South Charleston  
Village Manager-Enon  
Village Mayors  
Committee Members



# Appendix B

## Copies of Public Notices for Public Hearings and Public Comment



## PUBLIC NOTICE

The Clark County Waste Management District has completed the final draft of the 2006-2021 Solid Waste Management Plan. The Updated Plan is an update of the 2000 Solid Waste Management Plan and addresses a comprehensive set of solid waste solutions for the coming 15 years. The Solid Waste Management District is inclusive of all jurisdictions within the geographic area of Clark County.

The final draft updated plan will be available for public review and comment for thirty days (from April 21, 2006 - May 21, 2006) at the following locations:

1. The Waste Mgt. District Office at 25 West Pleasant St., Suite 103, Springfield, Ohio
2. The Clark County Public Library at 201 S. Fountain Ave., Springfield, Ohio
3. The District Website at [www.32TRASH.org](http://www.32TRASH.org)

Copies are also available for interested organizations by calling the District Office at (937)328-4590.

The primary purposes of the Updated Plan are to assure that the District has at least 15 years of acceptable disposal capacity, and to outline programs and strategies that will meet and/or exceed the state mandated goals of reducing and recycling waste.

The District does not intend to designate particular facilities where waste must be disposed, but rather, has identified many facilities in the region that have agreed to continue to receive Clark County waste throughout the planning period. However, the District reserves the authority to designate facilities in the future if deemed necessary by the Policy Committee.

Authorization is also granted in the Updated Plan for the Board of Directors (County Commission) to review the development, or expansion, plans for any proposed solid waste facility that may be located in the District.

A Central Strategy of the Updated Plan is to utilize a permanent Recycling Center that will replace most of the one day collection events held previously for difficult to recycle items such as electronics, tires, paint, and appliances as well as other recyclables. This facility will employ small user fees to allow for program growth and sustainability.

The Updated Plan also identifies:

- Availability of landfills, transfer facilities, yard waste composting and recycling facilities;
- Funding allocated to operate a permanent Recycling Center;
- Funding allocated for the Combined Health District to provide inspections of closed and existing solid waste facilities and enforcement of OEPA regulations;
- Funding allocated for the Sheriff's Office to provide an Environmental Enforcement Officer to investigate illegal dumping complaints and a PRIDE Officer to supervise inmates for roadside clean-up and assistance with the Recycling Center;
- Funding allocated for staff to focus on various education and awareness activities to enhance waste reduction and litter prevention for all sectors (residential/commercial/industrial) of the community;
- Funding for Household Hazardous Waste Collections every other year;

Revenues are based primarily on a Generation Fee of \$8.50 per ton on solid waste generated within Clark County. In order to maintain the programs required to meet State Goals as well as to implement the new programs described in the Updated Plan, the District is ratifying an increase of \$2.31 per ton to the Generation Fee.

With approval of this Updated Plan, beginning on January 1, 2007, the Generation Fee for solid waste generated in Clark County will increase from \$6.19 per ton to \$8.50 per ton. With this increase, estimated revenues for 2007 will be approximately \$935,000.

It is estimated that, on average, most households generate approximately one ton of solid waste each year. Therefore, it is fair to estimate that each household would support the District programs and services with approximately \$8.50 per year which is a part of their waste collection fee. The balance of the generation fee is collected from waste generated by the commercial/industrial/institutional sectors.

If an in-district disposal facility would be developed, the District reserves the authority to impose a fee of up to \$2 on each ton of solid waste delivered from inside Clark County and up to \$4 on each ton of solid waste delivered from outside Clark County but within the State of Ohio, and up to \$2 on each ton of solid waste delivered from outside the State of Ohio. Collection of these fees would allow for a reduction or elimination of the Generation Fee.

This Updated Plan will be subject to revision in 2011 according to current regulations.


The Policy Committee welcomes input from the public during the comment period which is herein established from April 21st through May 21st, 2006. Comments may be submitted in writing to the Solid Waste Policy Committee, c/o Clark County Waste Management District, 25 W. Pleasant Street, Suite 103, Springfield, Ohio 45506 or via email at [wastemgt@clark-countyohio.gov](mailto:wastemgt@clark-countyohio.gov)

A Public Hearing is also hereby established for 6:00 p.m. on May 24th in the Gaier Room at the Clark County Public Library, located at 201 South Fountain Avenue, Springfield.

Waste Management  
District Policy Committee  
W. Darrell Howard, Chair

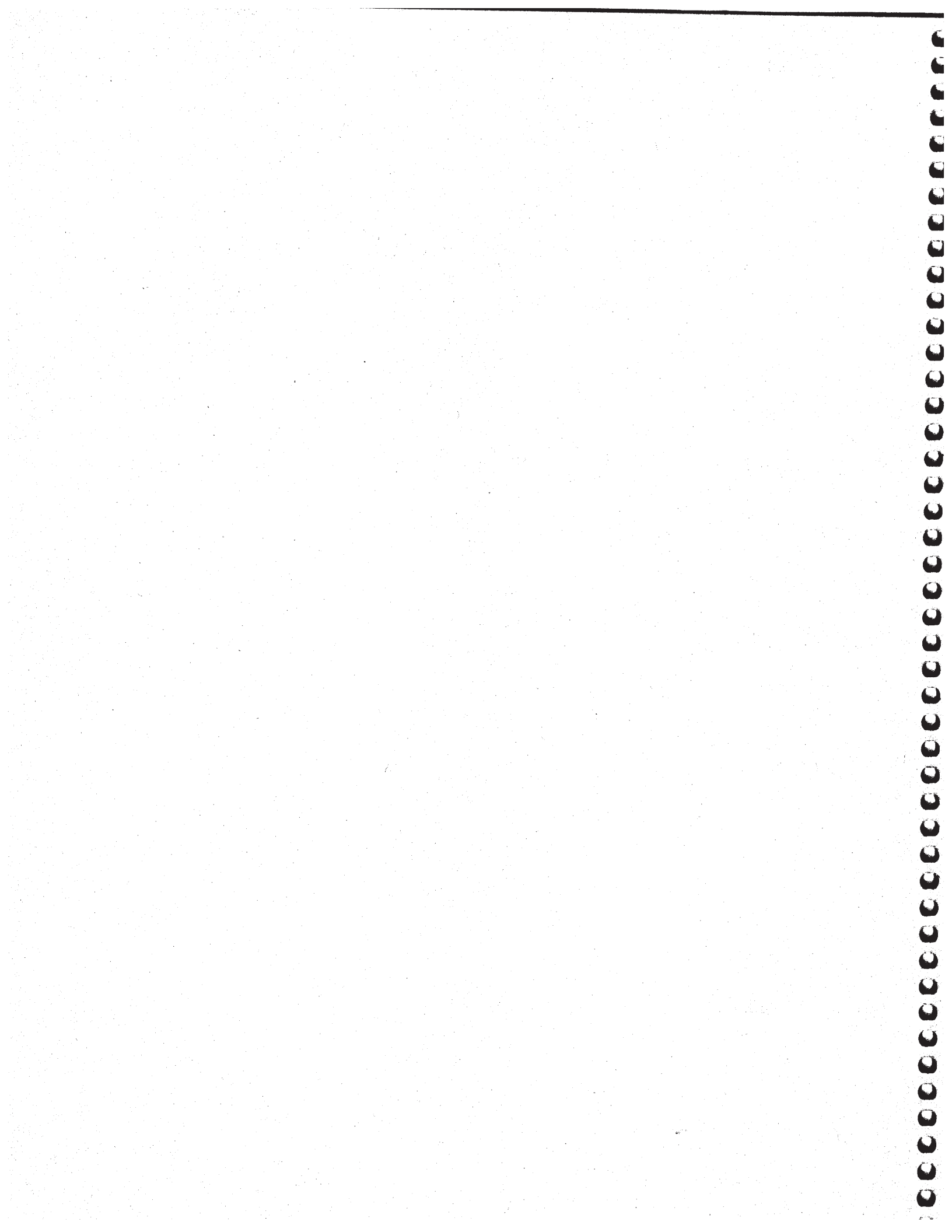




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# Appendix C

## Copies of Resolutions and Certification Statements



**DRAFT SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN  
CERTIFICATION BY THE POLICY COMMITTEE**

**FOR THE CLARK COUNTY SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT  
DISTRICT**

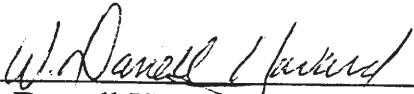
SWPC 05-9 Adopt the CCSWMD Draft Plan and authorize  
the Director to submit to the OEPA for comments

Motion by Mr. Flinn, second by Mr. Patterson to adopt the  
Clark County Solid Waste Management District Draft Plan

VOTE: Yes Messrs. Carl, Chambers, Flinn, McDaniel,  
Patterson, Howard

Absent: Locke

Motion Carried.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
W. Darrell Howard, Chair Solid Waste Policy Committee

November 2, 2005



## Resolution Adopting the Solid Waste Management Plan

Resolution #01-06

A resolution declaring that the amended solid waste management Plan for the Clark County Solid Waste Management District has been adopted.

WHEREAS, the district completed the draft amended solid waste management Plan and submitted it to the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency for review and comment on November, 2005, and the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency provided comments in a non-binding advisory opinion on January 3, 2006;

WHEREAS, this solid waste management district policy committee has reviewed the non-binding advisory opinion received from the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency and taken into consideration these comments, incorporating changes into the amended Plan where necessary;

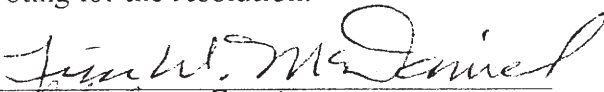
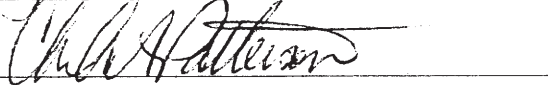
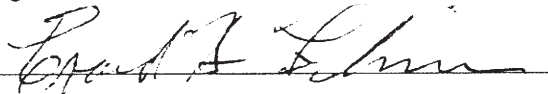
WHEREAS, the solid waste management district has conducted a 30-day public comment period and a public hearing held on May 24, 2006, to provide the public an opportunity to have input in this Plan;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Solid Waste Management Policy Committee of the Clark County Solid Waste Management District:

1. Adopts the amended Plan for the Clark County Solid Waste Management District; and
2. Certifies that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the statements, demonstrations and all accompanying materials that comprise the District's Plan, and the availability of and access to Sufficient solid waste management facility capacity to meet the solid waste management needs of the district for the 15-year period covered by the Plan, are accurate and are in compliance with the requirements of the *District Solid Waste Management Plan Format*, revision 3.0.

This resolution shall be in effect immediately upon its adoption.

Voting for the resolution:

Voting against the resolution:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Resolution 25  
Norman E. Carl Jr.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

This is to certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the resolution passed by the  
Clark County Solid Waste Management District Policy Committee on the 24 day of  
May, 2006, and recorded in the Journal of said Policy Committee in \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_, under the date of May 2006.

May 24, 2006  
Date

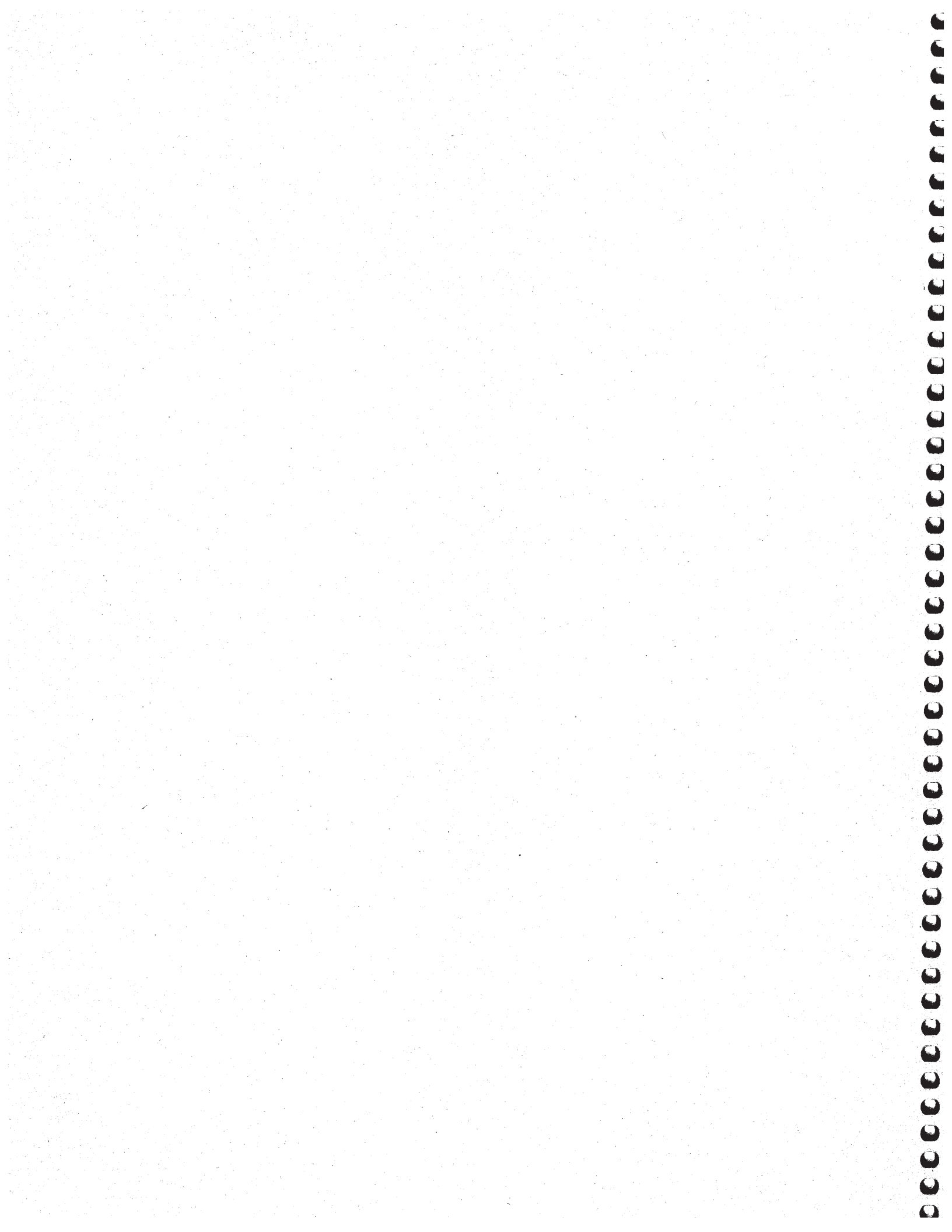
Linda Mitchell  
District Secretary for the Policy Committee

# Appendix D

## District Consultants

Karen Luken  
RW Beck  
10947 Reed Hartman Highway Suite 310  
Cincinnati, OH 45242

William Eskew  
Resource Development Associates  
PMB 306  
3195 Dayton Xenia Road Suite 900  
Beavercreek, OH 45434-6390

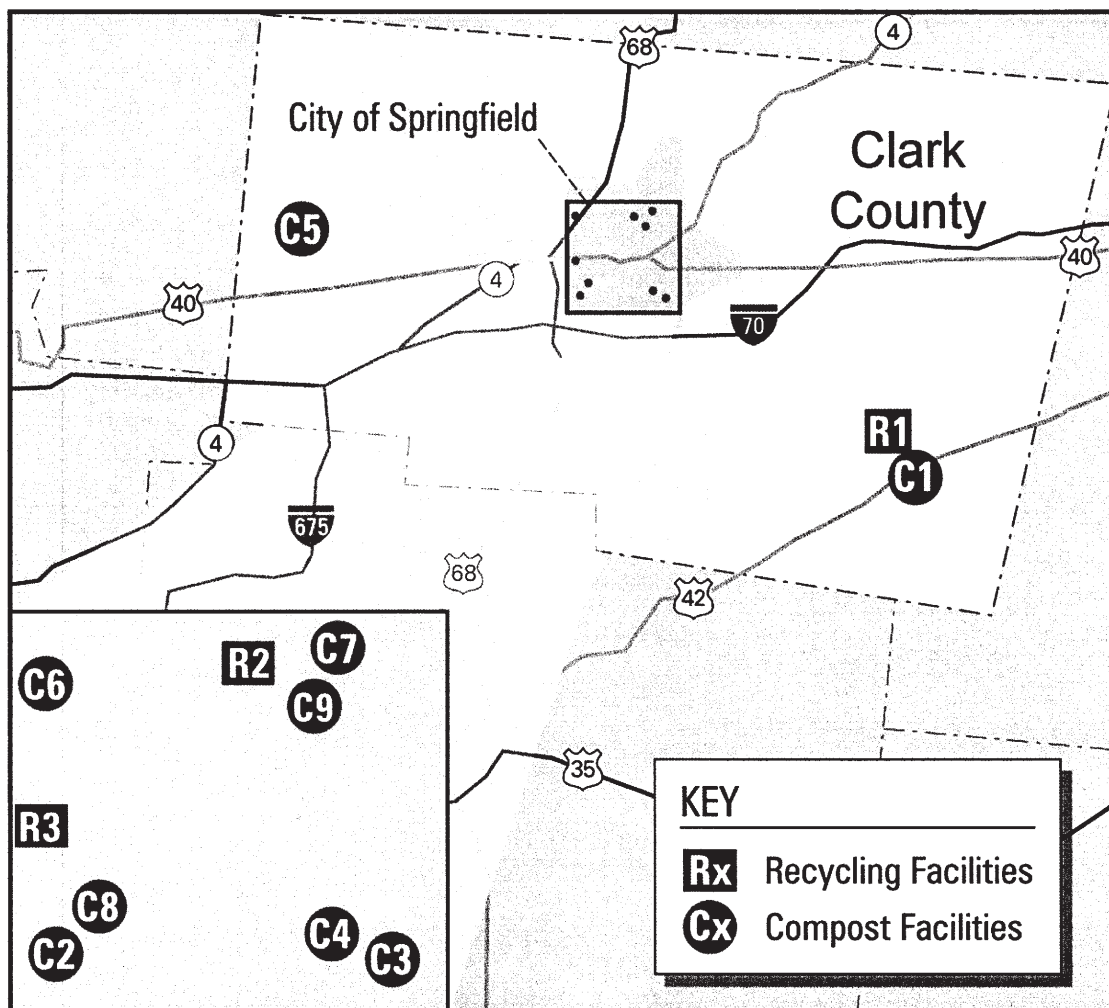




# Appendix E

## District Maps





## FACILITIES

- (R1) Buckeye Wood
  - (R2) Clark County Recycling Drop-Off
  - (R3) Clark County Recycling Center
- 
- (C1) Paygro Company, Inc.
  - (C2) Mad River Topsoil
  - (C3) Springfield Township Composting Facility
  - (C4) New Reid Park
  - (C5) Studebaker
  - (C6) Snyder Park
  - (C7) Lawnmasters
  - (C8) C&S Tree Services
  - (C9) City of Springfield



# Appendix F

## Industrial Survey Results



# **Industrial Solid Waste Surveying Process**

prepared for

**Clark County Waste Management District**

prepared by

**Resource Development Associates**

February, 2005

## **I. Introduction**

The Clark County Waste Management District (District) commissioned Resource Development Associates (RDA) to conduct a comprehensive industrial surveying process in mid 2004. The purpose of the industrial surveying was to determine the amount of solid waste that is generated by the industries in the District, how much of this waste is recycled or reused, and how much was directed to sanitary landfills for the calendar year 2003. The District conducts this surveying process every 5 years. The data is then utilized by the District as part of its 5 year solid waste planning update process.

## **II. The Industrial Pool and the Surveying Process**

To determine the size of the industrial pool by their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC code), the District used the Harris Industrial Directory which provides names of the industries located in Clark County, number of employees and additional key information. It was determined that there were 181 industries located in the District with SIC codes of 20, 22-39, with 9,239 employees.

RDA and the District prepared the survey instrument that would be sent to each industry to fill out and return to RDA. A copy of the survey can be found in Appendix A. The District mailed the surveys to all of the industries September 1, 2004, requesting that they be returned by September 24, 2004. While some of the industries responded by the due date, others did not. RDA and the District decided to have RDA personnel begin calling those industries that had not responded to the survey in early November of 2004. During November and December, RDA contacted 67 industries that had not responded to the survey. From that group, RDA faxed surveys to about 60 of the industries, with many of the returning them fully completed.

As a result of the above process, 103 industries employing 5,431 people responded to the industrial survey. This represents a response rate of 57% by industries, and 59% by the number of employees. The 78 non-responding industries employ 3,808 people. Non-responding rates were 43% by industry and 41% by the number of employees.

## **III. Industrial Survey Results**

Industries responding to the industrial survey had the option of reporting the amount of solid waste landfilled and recycled in the number of tons or, stating the size of the dumpster/compactor and the frequency of how many times it is emptied on a scheduled basis. For those industries that



reported the amount of material disposed based upon the frequency of the pulls based upon cubic yards, RDA used the following conversion factors:

- general solid waste with cardboard	80 lbs./cy
- general solid waste without cardboard	100 lbs./cy
- loose cardboard	100 lbs./cy
- baled cardboard	850 lbs./bale
- non-ferrous metal	200 lbs./cy
- ferrous metal	50 lbs./cy
- general solid waste -bag	30 lbs./bag

If the container was an open top such as a 20 cy, 30 cy or 40 cy, or a 6 cy or 8 cy, etc dumpster, a one to one conversion factor was applied. For example, if an industry had an 8 cy dumpster for the general solid waste that included cardboard and was emptied once per week, that industry would be generating about 16.64 tons of waste per year (calculation: 8 cy x 52 pulls x 80 pounds / 2000 pounds = 16.64 tons). If an industry reported that they used a 30 cy compactor, RDA assumed a 2:1 compactor ratio to estimate total generation. Thus, for a 30 cy compactor that included cardboard emptied once per week, that industry would be generating approximately 124.80 tons per year (calculation: 30 cy x 2. pulls/week x 52 weeks x 80 pounds / 2000 pounds = 124.80 tons).

RDA performed the calculations for the 103 responding industries employing the above methodology. As a result, these industries generated approximately 72,884.91 tons of solid waste annually. As part of the calculations, a per employee generation rate (expressed in tons/employee) was determined for each SIC category. To calculate waste generation for the 78 non-responding industries, the employee generation rate for the responding industries was applied to the employees for the non-responding industries by SIC category. For example, the responding industries in SIC category 20 generated about 17,380.30 tons, with 504 employees. By dividing the tonnage by the number of employees, a per employee generation of 34.48 tons for this category. The non-responding industries in this category employee 535 people. Multiplying the number of employees by the 34.48 tons yields an annual generation of 18,449.33 tons. This same methodology was applied to all of the SIC categories, and the data indicates that the non-responding industries are generating about 38,942.51 tons of waste per year. Therefore, total waste generation for the industrial sector would equal 111,827.42 tons. The data for all of the categories can be found in Table IV-3. Industrial Waste Generation, Survey Respondents vs. Unreported. This table is identical to that required by the State Format, Version 3.0, and the District must use this in their plan update.

111,776.33 tons

Table IV-3.

Industrial Waste Generation  
Survey Respondents vs. Unreported

SIC Category	Survey Respondents			Amounts Based Upon Secondary Data				Total Waste Generated (Tons)
	# of Industries	# of Employees	Tons of Waste Generated	Generation Rate	# of Industries	# of Employees	Tons of Waste Generated	
20	3	504	17,380.30	34.48	5	535	18,449.33	35,829.63
22								
23	2	9	19.13	2.13	1	13	27.63	46.76
24	4	54	141.56	2.62	1	150	393.22	534.78
25	2	112	340.60	3.04	2	28	85.15	425.75
26	6	116	3,287.81	28.34	3	73	2,069.05	5,356.86
27	4	214	920.61	4.30	4	43	184.98	1,105.59
28	2	94	146.10	1.55	1	65	101.03	247.13
29				7.33	1	30	219.90	219.90
30	3	77	203.28	2.64	3	393	1,037.52	1,240.80
31				3.41	1	100	341.00	341.00
32	3	78	48.07	0.62	3	34	20.95	69.02
33	5	201	2,951.83	14.69	3	146	2,144.12	5,095.95
34	29	1,042	34,492.75	33.10	12	240	7,944.59	42,437.34
35	20	736	2,857.27	3.88	23	582	2,259.42	5,116.69
36	5	84	176.42	2.10	6	1,023	2,148.54	2,324.96
37	10	2,030	9,841.12	4.85	3	290	1,405.87	11,246.99
38	2	19	7.28	0.38	2	18	6.90	14.18
39	3	61	70.78	1.16	4	45	52.21	122.99
<b>Total</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>5,431</b>	<b>72,884.91</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>3,808</b>	<b>38,891.42</b>	<b>111,776.33</b>
<b>Note:</b> Tons of Waste Generated by the Non-Responding Industries are based upon Generation Rates of Responding Industries except for SIC 29 & 31 which were taken from the State Format 3.0, Appendix JJ.								
<b>Sample Calculation:</b> SIC 39 Generation Rate of 1.16 times N/R Industries # of Employees 45 = 52.21 tons.								

3

Industries responding to the industrial survey indicated that they recycled approximately 66,814.24 tons of material (State Format Version 3.0 Table IV-6 can be found in Appendix B). Based on a total generation of 141,827.42, industries in the District are recycling about 60% of the solid waste they generate. This would leave roughly 45,013.18 ton to be landfilled. Based upon information the District received from the Ohio EPA, landfills reporting accepting about 30,000 tons of industrial solid waste from the District in 2003. This would leave about 15,000 tons unreported or missing. One explanation could be the fact that waste haulers, picking up and co-mingling industrial solid and commercial solid waste, generally classify the material as commercial when disposing of it in a landfill. Another could be that the results of the industrial survey and its generation rates over estimated the amount of material landfilled for the non-responding industries.

RDA reviewed the responding industries and found that in 3 categories – 20, 26 and 34 – one industry in each one had a waste and recycling stream that significantly skewed the employee generation rate upward. RDA recalculated the generation rates for these categories excluding the 3 industries. The recalculated rates as well as the original rates are presented in the table below. For another view, RDA took the generation rates contained in the State Format. 3.0 and applied them to the non-responding industries.

**Comparative Generation Rates – Tons/Employee**

SIC Category	Table IV-3 Standard	Table IV-3 Adjusted	Ohio EPA Generation Rates
20	34.48	4.97	13.92
22			9.99
23	2.13	2.13	2.80
24	2.62	2.62	51.62
25	3.04	3.04	1.79
26	28.34	12.78	17.50
27	4.30	4.30	6.70
28	1.55	1.55	12.43
29	7.33	7.33	7.33
30	<del>2.77</del> 2.64	<del>2.77</del> 2.64	7.29
31	3.41	3.41	3.41
32	0.62	0.62	10.55
33	14.69	14.69	36.93
34	33.10	3.96	11.16
35	3.88	3.88	5.72
36	2.10	2.10	2.98
37	4.85	4.85	3.27
38	0.38	0.38	1.74
39	1.16	1.16	4.62

87,854.42 RDA prepared a second Table IV-3 which is labeled "Adjusted" using the new generation rates for SIC categories 20, 26 and 34 for the non-responding industries. The total generation dropped from the 111,827.42 tons to ~~87,840.63~~ tons. This would leave a total of 21,026.39 tons of solid waste to be landfilled after subtracting the tons recycled. This would be less than what was reported by the landfills to the Ohio EPA.

RDA then prepared a third Table IV-3 using the generation rates from the State Format, Version 3.0 for the non-responding industries. Total generation using these figures would be 109,848.65 tons. Removing the tons recycled leaves 43,034.41 tons to be landfilled which again is a higher amount than what was reported to the Ohio EPA.

#### IV. Summary

The District will need to select an industrial generation and recycling rate as part of their plan update process. The District could choose one of the three contained in this report or the District could decide to use the "disposal plus reported industrial recycling" methodology. Regardless of which is chosen, the District's industrial recycling exceeds the stated goal of 50%. Should the disposal plus recycling methodology be selected, the District would exceed the proposed 66% for the industrial sector.

*Errors are in process of being  
corrected.*

Adjusted Industrial Waste Generation

Survey Respondents vs. Unreported

SIC Category	Survey Respondents			Amounts Based Upon Secondary Data				Total Waste Generated (Tons)
	# of Industries	# of Employees	Tons of Waste Generated	Generation Rate	# of Industries	# of Employees	Tons of Waste Generated	
20	3	504	17,380.30	4.97	5	535	2,658.95	20,039.25
22								
23	2	9	19.13	2.13	1	13	27.63	46.76
24	4	54	141.56	2.62	1	150	393.22	534.78
25	2	112	340.60	3.04	2	28	85.15	425.75
26	6	116	3,287.81	12.78	3	73	932.94	4,220.75
27	4	214	920.61	4.30	4	43	184.98	1,105.59
28	2	94	146.10	1.55	1	65	101.03	247.13
29								
30	3	77	203.28	7.33	1	30	219.90	219.90
31				2.64	3	393	1,037.52	1,240.80
32	3	78	48.07	3.41	1	100	341.00	341.00
33	5	201	2,951.83	0.62	3	32	19.72	67.79
34	29	1,042	34,492.75	14.69	3	146	2,144.12	5,095.95
35	20	736	2,857.27	3.96	12	240	950.40	35,443.15
36	5	84	2,857.27	3.88	23	582	2,259.42	5,116.69
37	10	2,030	176.42	2.10	6	1,023	2,148.54	2,324.96
38	2	19	9,841.12	4.85	3	290	1,405.87	11,246.99
39	3	61	7.28	0.38	2	18	6.90	14.18
Total	103	5,431	72,884.91	1.16	4	45	52.21	122.99
				NA	78	3,806	14,969.51	87,854.42
Note 1: Tons of Waste Generated by the Non-Responding Industries are based upon Generation Rates of Responding Industries except for SIC 29 & 31 which were taken from the State Format 3.0, Appendix JJ.								
Sample Calculation: SIC 39 Generation Rate of 1.16 times N/R Industries # of Employees 45 = 52.21 tons.								
Note 2: SIC categories 20, 26 & 34 reflect adjusted employee generation rates.								



Table IV-3.

**Industrial Waste Generation**  
**Survey Respondents vs. Unreported using generation rates from State Format-Appendix JJ**

SIC Category	Survey Respondents			Amounts Based Upon Secondary Data				Total Waste Generated (Tons)
	# of Industries	# of Employees	Tons of Waste Generated	Generation Rate	# of Industries	# of Employees	Tons of Waste Generated	
20	3	504	17,380.30	4.97	5	535	7,447.20	24,827.50
22								
23	2	9	19.13	2.13	1	13	36.40	55.53
24	4	54	141.56	2.62	1	150	7,740.00	7,881.56
25	2	112	340.60	3.04	2	28	50.12	390.72
26	6	116	3,287.81	12.78	3	73	1,277.50	4,565.31
27	4	214	920.61	4.30	4	43	288.10	1,208.71
28	2	94	146.10	1.55	1	65	807.95	954.05
29				7.33	1	30	219.90	219.90
30	3	77	138.40	2.77	3	393	2,864.97	3,003.37
31				3.41	1	100	341.00	341.00
32	3	78	48.07	0.62	3	32	337.60	385.67
33	5	201	2,951.83	14.69	3	146	5,391.78	8,343.61
34	29	1,042	34,492.75	3.96	12	240	2,678.40	37,171.15
35	20	736	2,857.27	3.88	23	582	3,329.04	6,186.31
36	5	84	176.42	2.10	6	1,023	3,048.54	3,224.96
37	10	2,030	9,841.12	4.85	3	290	930.90	10,772.02
38	2	19	7.28	0.38	2	18	31.32	38.60
39	3	61	70.78	1.16	4	45	207.90	278.68
<b>Total</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>5,431</b>	<b>72,820.03</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>3,806</b>	<b>37,028.62</b>	<b>109,848.65</b>
<b>Note 1:</b> Tons of Waste Generated by the Non-Responding Industries are based upon Generation Rates from the State Format 3.0, Appendix JJ.								
<b>Sample Calculation:</b> SIC 39 Generation Rate of 4.62 times N/R Industries # of Employees 45 = 207.90 tons.								

## Appendix A





September 1, 2004

Attention: Facility Manager

Subject: Requesting your response  
to enclosed Solid Waste Survey.

Hello:

The Ohio EPA requires that we report all waste generated and recycled in Clark County each year. This information enables us to determine future waste management needs as well as provides a baseline to measure our compliance with Ohio laws that now require that industrial waste must be reduced by at least 66% through waste reduction and recycling efforts. If we cannot prove our compliance with this mandate, we may be forced to provide potentially costly additional public services. Your assistance is therefore, critical to our success.

We at the Clark County Waste Management District have chosen to survey manufacturers only once every five years as we are updating the Solid Waste Management Plan as it is fairly costly for us and time consuming for you. Therefore, this will be the only information we require for another five years.

Information will be reported publicly in summary form only by SIC category and type of waste. If you have concerns about the confidentiality of the information you are asked to provide, please feel free to call me at (937) 328-4590.

Also, if we can assist you with a complimentary professional waste audit and/or ideas on waste reduction, please contact our Waste Reduction Specialist, Megan DeWine, for details.

Your cooperation in returning the enclosed survey by September 24<sup>th</sup> is greatly appreciated.

Cordially,



Debra Karns  
Director

**Clark County Waste  
Management District**  
25 West Pleasant Street, Suite 103  
Springfield, Ohio 45506-2268  
Tel: (937) 328-4590  
Fax: (937) 327-6648

Clark County Waste Management District

**2003 Industrial Solid Waste Survey**

**Instructions:**

Please complete the questions to the best of your ability. Definitions of key terms are contained throughout the survey. Please complete and fax or mail by Friday, September 24<sup>th</sup>.

Fax to: 937-426-8198

or

Mail to:

Resource Development Associates  
1411 A  
North Fairfield Rd.  
Dayton, Ohio 45432

If you have any questions regarding the completion of the survey, please call:

Bill Eskew at 800-438-9770

**General Information:**

1. Company Name: \_\_\_\_\_
2. Company Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Contact Person: \_\_\_\_\_
4. Telephone Number: \_\_\_\_\_
5. Fax Number: \_\_\_\_\_
6. E-Mail Address: \_\_\_\_\_
7. Primary SIC Category (4digit): \_\_\_\_\_
8. Briefly describe the nature of your business (e.g, raw materials used, production process, products manufactured). \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. Number of employees \_\_\_\_\_

10. Days in operation per year \_\_\_\_\_
11. Hours in operation per day \_\_\_\_\_
12. During the next 10 years, what changes do you expect in production?
- % Increase \_\_\_\_\_ % Decrease \_\_\_\_\_ No change \_\_\_\_\_

**Solid Waste Disposed and Recycled in 2003:**

*Solid Waste* means unwanted residual solid or semi-solid materials produced, but excluding earth, or material from construction, mining, or demolition or other waste such as non-toxic fly-ash, slag, or sand. Solid waste does not include any material that is an infectious waste or a hazardous waste.

*Recycling* means collection and returning of waste materials to commerce as commodities for use or exchange. Recycling also means to use, reuse, or reclaim a material. It does not include incineration. (Please note that reuse is included in recycling).

**Important:**  
**Only complete Table 1 OR Table 2**

**Table 1**

Waste type	Amount disposed (Cubic yards or tons?)	Name of Landfill, Transfer Facility or Recycling Facility where taken	Amount recycled. (Cubic yards or tons?)	Name of hauler or broker
<b>Example:</b> <b>Solid Waste</b>	90 tons	Stony Hollow		Waste Mgt.
Corrugated Cardboard	none	Recycled Fibers	5 tons	Recycled Fibers
Ferrous metal	none	Staker Alloys	50 tons	Own transport

Table 2 (Do not complete if completing Table 1)

[illegible]

### Source Reduction:

*Source Reduction* means any effort to reduce, at the source, the quantity of waste generated, toxic chemicals used, or any release to the environment. Source reduction in generation of solid waste could result from process modification, improvement in feedstock purity, better management practices, and increases in efficiency of machinery.

Has your company implemented a solid waste source reduction plan? \_\_\_\_\_yes \_\_\_\_\_no

**Thank you for your assistance in completing this survey!**

**Please fax to 937-426-8198 or mail to address at the top.**

## Appendix B



Table IV-6.

Reference Year Industrial  
Waste Reduction in the District

Type of Waste Source Reduced	TPY	Type of Waste Recycled	TPY	Incineration, Composting, Resource Recovery		
				Total Waste Received	Residual Landfilled	Net Waste Processed
NA		Cardboard	4,504.80	Incineration	Ash	Net Incineration
		Paper	526.06			
		Newspaper	500.00	Composting 15,800 tons	Residuals	Net Compost
		Ferrous Metal	45,092.59			
		Non-Ferrous Metal	174.07	FOOD  Resource Recovery  (NOT COUNTED ON APPK)	Ash	Net Resource Recovery
		Wood	17.40			
		Plasitc	14.00			
		Oil	65.32			
		Slag	120.00			
		Subtotal	51,014.24			
Grand Total				66,814.24 Tons		





# Appendix G

## Commercial Survey



Table 1. Clark County Commercial Survey Recycling Tonnages

Commercial Node 1							
Commercial Business	Code	OCC	Shrink Wrap	Other Plastics	Skids	Batteries	Total
Sears Company	1a	104	1.04	8	5.46		118.5
Lazaurs	1b	83.2					83.2
Elder Beerman	1c	2.4					2.4
JC Penney	1d	98					98
Big K Mart	1g	146				51.48	197.48
K Mart	1h	39					39
Staples	1i	52					52
Hobby Lobby	1j	104					104
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>628.6</b>	<b>1.04</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5.46</b>	<b>51.48</b>	<b>694.58</b>
Commercial Node 2							
Target	2a	156					156
Kroger's (Bechtle)	2b	208					208
Office Max	2c	83.2					83.2
Toys R Us	2d	64					64
Big Bear	2e	156		2.08			158.08
Lowe's	2e	702			254		956
Wal Mart	2f	295					295
Meijer Store	2g	1065					1065
Home Depot	2h	104			145.6		249.6
Sheehan Vending	2i	62.4					62.4
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2,895.60</b>		<b>2.08</b>	<b>399.6</b>		<b>3,297.28</b>
Miscellaneous Commercial							
Aldi Stores (2)	3a	178	4.44				182
Big Bear (Limestone)	3b	208		2.08			210.08
Big Bear (Southern)	3c	78		1.04			79.04
Howard's Foods (7)	3d	520					520
K Mart (Derr Rd)	3e	39					39
Kroger's (Derr Rd)	3f	730					730
Kroger's (N Limestone)	3g	273					273
Kroger's ( S Limestone)	3h	208					208
Kroger's (Main St.)	3i	104					104
Big Lots (3 Stores)	3j	234					234
Lower Valley Furniture	3k	2.6					2.6
Headquarters-Waterbeds	3l	3					3
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2,577.38</b>	<b>4.44</b>	<b>3.12</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>2,584.94</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>6,101.58</b>	<b>5.48</b>	<b>13.20</b>		<b>51.48</b>	<b>6,576.80</b>



# Appendix H

## Minutes of SWPC and TAC Meetings



## MINUTES

Solid Waste Policy Committee  
Technical Advisory Committee  
Thursday, July 22, 2004

Clark State  
Downtown Campus  
Seminar Room

### **Committee Members Present:**

Norm Carl  
David Locke  
William Cook  
Anne Kaup-Fett  
Connie Strobbe  
Len Hartoog  
Merritt Wichner  
Evard Flinn  
Bruce Smith  
W. Darrell Howard

### **Staff Members Present:**

Debra L. Karns  
Linda Mitchell  
Deputy Matt Kerns

### **Others:**

Karen Luken, R.W. Beck  
Duane Stansbery  
Jeff Johnson

Debra presented the 2003 Annual Report prior to the meeting

### **2003 Annual Report**

- Most of the District revenue comes from the Generation Fee (\$6.19 per ton)
- Over 70% of Clark County's waste is disposed in Stony Hollow Landfill
- Recycling Programs: Household Hazardous Waste Day, Paint Recycling, Model Community Partnership, Residential Recycling Station, Appliance Recycling, Farm Tire Recycling and Tire and Oil Recycling.
- Business Support: B-WRAP, Small Business Office Paper Recycling Cooperative, City and County Office Paper Recycling
- Educating the Public: School Support, Promoting Buy Recycled
- Cleaning up Clark County - literally: 11<sup>th</sup> Annual Earth Day Community Clean-up, PRIDE, Reserve a Roll-off Support, Environmental Enforcement, Pleasant & Harmony Township Clean-ups, Adopt a Road & Adopt a Spot
- Health District Support

### **Call to order**

The meeting was called to order at 6:10 pm by W. Darrell Howard, Chair Solid Waste Policy Committee. Mr. Howard asked everyone to please introduce themselves

Over

## **Approval of Minutes**

### **SWPC 04-1 Approval of Minutes**

Motion by Mr. Flinn second by Ms. Strobbe to approve the Minutes as read.

Motion carried.

## **Membership**

### **SWPC 04-2 Membership Approval**

Motion by Mr. Locke second by Mr. Wichner to reappoint Norm Carl and Evard Flinn to the Solid Waste Policy Committee for another term and appoint Len Hartoog to the Technical Advisory Committee.

Motion carried.

## **Annual District Report**

### **SWPC 04-3 Annual Report**

Motion by Mr. Flinn, second by Mr. Locke to officially accept the 2003 Annual District Report as presented by the Director.

Motion carried.

## **Membership - TAC**

- Bill Wharton has not attended the last 3 or 4 and he represent New Carlisle Health Dept.
- Ed Rogers has not attended the last couple of years meetings representing County Utilities.
- Need new representatives
- Contact Bob Bender in New Carlisle
- Letters need to be sent
- Debra feels important to have a representative from New Carlisle



## **Roles and Responsibilities- SWMD Plan**

- Planning process, steps and phases
- Debra working with Karen Luken, R.W. Beck on this project
- Evaluate and give options and recommendations to SWPC
- Ask TAC for input throughout
- Schedule will be published
- Chairs have input on agenda's, suggest we have joint meeting at key junctures
- Working together gathering data and information, making options out
- SWPC role to make final decisions, statutory responsibility to develop this plan
- TAC supports that by offering input
- Open system, bringing both of the groups together, recommend key meetings as a total group when appropriate

## **2005/2005 Tentative Schedule - SWMD Plan**

- Advance notice of schedule
- July - Hire consultant, conduct Hauler Survey (RDA)
- August - Conduct Industrial Survey (RDA) evaluate waste flows, capacity and cost (Karen)
- September - Conduct Comprehensive Program Review (Karen Luken)
- October - Data Review - TAC/SWPC
- November & December - no meetings
- January 2005 - Draft options and recommendations
- Phase II Develop Draft Plan - submit to OEPA by November, 2005
- Phase III Ratification - 18 months

## **Facility**

- Need for a recycling facility
- Fairgrounds no longer available
- East Street facility is due to be razed within a few months
- Facility platform is critical in order to most efficiently operate existing programs and make them more manageable
- Immediate utilize nearly 15,000 square feet of space to operate our existing programs
- Expanding several of our recycling opportunities to be more available

- Drive-in areas, loading dock and secure outdoor lot for equipment
- Utilize inmates: baling cardboard, janitorial, dismounting tires, CFC recovery, sorting scrap metal, blending paint, loading/unloading and maintaining equipment
- PRIDE on the road three days a week
- Deputy Schutte will be able to use inmates for small volume clean-ups while he investigates  
also a new truck was purchased for Deputy Schutte in March, 2004
- Deputy Kerns will play a key roll in supporting various functions
- Financing - \$6000,000 carryover, \$400,000 utilized for a facility
- Current goal is to be able to continue to pay for the facility and to provide all programs in the current plan at the current funding level
- Some equipment could be purchased from the Recycle Ohio Grant
- Have a facility would enable us to generate revenue on several activities

Debra continued by going over the Current Equipment and Programming Chart and Current Programs Which Can Be Improved.

**SWPC 04-5 Authorization to pursue facility**

Motion by Mr. Wichner, second by Ms. Strobbe to authorize the staff to explore the various options to pursue a facility.

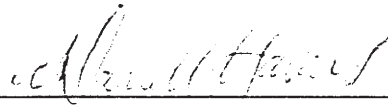
Motion carried.

**SWPC 04-6 Motion to adjourn**

Motion by Mr. Locke, second by Ms. Strobbe to adjourn the meeting. The meeting adjourned at 7:20 pm

Motion carried.

Respectfully submitted,  
Linda Mitchell, Program Assistant

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
W. Darrell Howard, Chair, SWPC

## MINUTES

Solid Waste Policy Committee  
Technical Advisory Committee  
Thursday, December 16, 2004

Clark State Downtown Campus  
Seminar Room

### **Committee Members Present:**

Norm Carl  
Greg Chambers  
Evard Flinn  
Tim McDaniel  
W. Darrell Howard  
Anne Kaup-Fett  
William Cook  
Connie Strobbe  
Marshall Whitacre  
Merritt Wichner  
Len Hartoog  
Sandy Henry

### **Staff Members Present:**

Debra L. Karns  
Linda Mitchell

### **Others:**

Kyle Aughe  
Matthew McNeely  
Jeff Briner  
Karen Luken  
Tina Roberts  
Jim Bodenmiller

### **Call to order**

The meeting was called to order at 4:20 pm by W. Darrell Howard, Chair Solid Waste Policy Committee. Mr. Howard asked everyone present to please introduce themselves.

### **Approval of Minutes**

#### **SWPC 04-7 Approval of Minutes**

Motion by Mr. Flinn, second by Ms. Strobbe to approve the minutes as read.

Motion carried.

### **Overview of the Solid Waste Planning Process**

Karen Luken from R.W. Beck presented an overview of the Solid Waste Planning Process to the committee. The following points were presented:

- **Clark County's Solid Waste Plan**
  - Required by State Law
  - Overseen by District Policy Committee
  - Plan designed to meet State recycling goals and ensure adequate disposal capacity

Over

- **House Bill 592**
  - Assure 15 years of disposal capacity
  - Reduce the residential commercial waste stream by 25% and the industrial waste stream by 66%
  - Demonstrate that 90% of the population has access to some type of recycling for at least four materials
- **The Plan Requirements**
  - Quantify and project generation, recycling and disposal quantities
  - Calculate current and projected recycling rates
  - Demonstrate methods of management
  - Estimate the costs and financial requirements
  - Assess District rules and siting strategy
- **Key Issues That the Plan Must Address**
  - Developing a comprehensive and accurate inventory of the existing solid waste management system
  - Preparing a solid waste management plan that complies with Ohio EPA's format requirements
  - Addressing the needs of Clark County stakeholders
  - Identifying realistic and sustainable solid waste management solutions

**Facilitated Work Session to Assess the Strengths and Weaknesses of the Solid Waste Mgt. System in Clark County**

The following question was asked of the committee members by Ms. Luken:

*From your perspective as a resident, public official and a solid waste professional, what waste management issues/programs should be addressed in the solid waste strategic plan?*

- The specific action items for each of these subject areas that were identified at the work session are presented below:
  - **Assuring Adequate and Inexpensive Disposal Options**
    - Assure that there is remaining capacity of C&D facilities
    - Keep waste disposal costs as low as possible
    - Possibly site a transfer station
    - Evaluate remaining landfill capacity when all users are taken into account

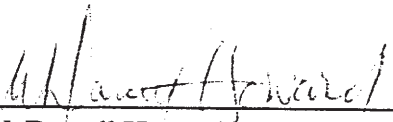
- **Optimizing The Waste Collection System**
  - Curbside recycling efforts/ partnership with haulers
  - Encourage franchising
  - Improve efficiency of curbside recycling collection by making routes more dense
  
- **Increase Recycling**
  - Provide some type of financial incentives for encouraging businesses and residents to recycle
  - Increase public education on recycling
  - Continue to pursue PAYT
  - Encourage franchising
  - Reduce cost barriers to intermediate sized firms to recycle
  - Develop system for recycling single-serve units (i.e. water bottles)
  - Standardize the types of materials that can be recycled and how they need to be prepared
  - Seek out and support "niche" recyclables such as building products, paint, tree limbs
  - Establish regional drop-off locations
  - Design marketing and education materials that target adults
  - Use high-visibility/high quality advertising
  - Target food waste for composting
  - Pursue more school recycling
  - Improve efficiency of curbside recycling collection by making routes more dense
  - Use point of purchase displays to encourage recycling
  
- **Managing Special Wastes**
  - Develop convenient programs for recycling electronics and batteries
  - Design education programs on the safe disposal of lamp ballasts
  - Consider implementing Bottle Bill concepts on electronics (reverse vending machines, coupons/green business)
  - Make HHW management more convenient and cost effective
  - Develop system for dead animal recycling
  - Establish a mechanism for managing hazardous waste from small business
  - Institute user fees for recycling "special wastes"
  - Use point of purchase displays to encourage recycling

- **Ensuring Solid Waste District/System Sustainability**
  - The District should strive to make a profit
  - Establish a two-way partnership with local communities to cooperatively address solid waste management issues
  - Ensure equitable distribution of solid waste district services across the county
  - Leverage funds by integrating programs or partnering
  - Institute market-based recycling/solid waste solutions - not government Subsidized
  - Establish a fair and efficient solid waste facility siting process
  - Recognize the generation rates are increasing faster than recycling rates
  
- **Facilitating Health and Safety**
  - Educate residents that cigarettes butts are litter
  - Prevent illegal dumping of tires
  - Establish bulk material collection system in the City of Springfield
  - Better enforcement of existing solid waste regulations
  - Provide incentives to residents to not illegally dump waste
  - Continue to monitor landfills through a contract with the Health Dept.
  - Retain program for mercury recycling
  
- **Enhancing Market Development**
  - Expand "Buy Recycled Education"
  - Identify markets for recycled goods
  - Initiate a comprehensive evaluation of "Buy Recycled" close the loop
  - Explore using bio-diesel fuel in government vehicles

### **Adjournment**

The meeting was adjourned at 6:40 pm.

Respectfully submitted,  
Linda Mitchell, Program Assistant

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
W. Darrell Howard, Chair, SWPC

# MEMORANDUM



To: Debra Karns  
From: Karen Luken  
Subject: December 16 Work Session  
Date: January 11, 2005

Approximately 20 key stakeholders attended a December 16, 2004 work session, where an overview of the solid waste management planning process was presented, and the following questions were asked of the attendees:

*From your perspective as a resident, public official and a solid waste professional, what waste management issues/programs should be addressed in the solid waste strategic plan?*

Based upon R. W. Beck's review, it appears that these individual responses can be categorized these responses into the following subject areas:

- Assuring Adequate And Inexpensive Disposal Options
- Optimizing The Waste Collection System
- Increasing Recycling
- Managing Special Wastes
- Ensuring Solid Waste District/System Sustainability
- Facilitating Health And Safety
- Enhancing Market Development

The specific action items for each of these subject areas that were identified at the work session are presented below.

- **Assuring Adequate And Inexpensive Disposal Options**
  - Assure that there is remaining capacity of C&D facilities
  - Keep waste disposal costs as low as possible
  - Possibly site a transfer station
  - Evaluate remaining landfill capacity when all users are taken into account
- **Optimizing The Waste Collection System**
  - Curbside recycling efforts/partnership with haulers



# MEMORANDUM

Page 2

- If only one haulers served a designated recycling route that routes would be more dense and recycling rates should decrease
- Encourage franchising
- Improve efficiency of curbside recycling collection by making routes more dense

## ■ Increasing Recycling

- Provide some type of financial incentives for encouraging businesses and residents to recycle
- Increased public education on recycling
- Continue to pursue PAYT
- Encourage franchising
- Reduce cost barriers to intermediate firms to recycle
- Develop system for recycling single-serve units (i.e. water bottles)
- Standardize the types of materials that can be recycled and how they need to be prepared
- Seek out “niche” recyclables such as building products, paint, tree limbs
- Establish regional drop-off locations
- Design marketing and education that materials that target adults
- Use high-visibility/high quality advertising
- Target food waste for composting
- Pursue more school recycling
- Improve efficiency of curbside recycling collection by making routes more dense
- Use point of purchase displays to encourage recycling

## ■ Managing Special Wastes

- Develop convenient programs for recycling electronics and batteries,
- Design education programs on the safe disposal of lamp ballasts
- Consider implementing bottle bill concepts on electronics (reverse vending machines, coupons/green business)
- Make HHW management more convenient and cost-effective
- Develop system for dead animal recycling
- Establish a mechanism for managing hazardous waste from small businesses
- Institute user fees for recycling “special wastes”
- Use point of purchase displays to encourage recycling



# MEMORANDUM

Page 3

## ■ Ensuring Solid Waste District/System Sustainability

- The District should strive to make a profit if they are going to manage and market materials at a transfer station/recycling center.
- Establish a two-way partnership with local communities to cooperatively address solid waste management issues.
- Equitable distribution of solid waste district services across the county
- Leverage funds by integrating programs or partnering
- Institute market-based recycling/solid waste solutions – not government subsidized
- Establish a fair and efficient solid waste facility siting process
- Recognize the generation rates are increasing faster than recycling rates

## ■ Facilitating Health And Safety

- Educate residents cigarette butts are litter
- Prevent illegal dumping of tires
- Establish bulk material collection system in the City of Springfield
- Better enforcement of existing solid waste regulations
- Provide incentives to residents to not illegally dump waste
- Continue to monitoring landfills through a contract with the Health Department
- Retain program for mercury recycling

## ■ Enhancing Market Development

- Expand “buy recycled education”
- Identify markets for recycled goods
- Initiate a comprehensive evaluation of “Buy Recycled” close the loop
- Explore using bio-diesel fuel in government vehicles



## MINUTES

Solid Waste Policy Committee  
Technical Advisory Council  
Wednesday, May 18, 2005

Clark State Community College  
Downtown Campus  
Seminar Room

### **Committee Members Present**

Norm Carl  
Greg Chambers  
Evard Flinn  
Tim McDaniel  
W. Darrell Howard  
Bill Cook  
Bruce Smith  
Len Hartoog  
Anne Kaup-Fett  
Marshall Whitacre  
Connie Strobbe  
Merritt Wichner  
Sandra Henry

### **Staff Members Present**

Debra L. Karns  
Megan DeWine  
Linda Mitchell

### **Others**

Karen Luken, R.W. Beck  
Matthew McNelly, Rumpke  
David Vince, Vince Refuse  
Diane Erwin, News-Sun

### **Call to order**

Merritt Wichner, Co-chair Technical Advisory Council, called the meeting to order at 5:50 pm.

### **Approval of Minutes**

#### **SWPC 05-1 Approval of Minutes**

Motion by Mr. Flinn, second by Mr. Chambers to approve the minutes as read.

Motion carried.

### **Industrial Survey Report**

Karen Luken stated the Solid Waste Management District needs to demonstrate in this plan that they have reduced 25% of the commercial waste stream and 50% of the industrial waste stream.

- Industrial Survey Conducted in 2004 for 2003 data with RDA
- Industries defined as SIC codes 20, 21-39
- Surveyed 103 industries employing 5,431 people
- 57% of industries responded to survey
- Survey respondents represented 59% of industrial employees

over

- Three Methodologies for estimating generation
  - Only use survey data
  - Only use OEPA averages
  - Use Hybrid of survey and OEPA data
- SIC Codes 20-39 generation rate and total waste generated
- Industrial recycling/composting total tons
- Generation – Recycling/Composting = disposal
- Recycling rate = disposal quantity plus recycling quantity
- States new goal is 66%

RDA did the Industrial Survey and Karen Luken interpreted the data.

### **Hauler Survey Report**

- Six licensed residential/commercial were surveyed
- Waste flows: hauler who picks it up and where they actually deliver their materials
- 2004 initial waste deliveries: percentages of where the waste is being delivered
- 2004 final waste deposits: over ½ of the waste is going to Stony Hollow
- Residential flat rate service
  - Four primary haulers provide service throughout the City and County (Pleasant Twp on two haulers)
  - Five primary haulers expect customers to prepay
  - All have some provision for collecting bulk items (three charge extra)
- Curbside Recycling Service
  - Five primary haulers offer curbside service and promote it with flyers or the District brochure
  - Four of the five provide an economic incentive to recycle with a flat rate system
  - Curbside participation rates range from 10% to 75% based on the hauler
  - Challenges include: contamination, manpower and containers
- Yard Waste Collection
  - Only one primary hauler does not offer separate collection for yard waste
  - One primary hauler allows customers to mix yard waste with solid waste
  - Separate collection is seasonal for all but one primary hauler
- Pay As You Throw
  - Four of the five primary haulers provide a volume-based option that includes recycling
  - Participation estimates range from 5% to 22%
  - Challenges include: customers setting out extra (regular) bags
- Commercial Service
  - Six haulers provide commercial collection
  - All but one provide separate collection of cardboard for recycling

Karen stated they met with 4 of the haulers today, making sure the system works for them also. Landfill market place is Stony Hollow, Cherokee Run and Rumpke. Is the closure of Stony Hollow going to impact the market place and rate? Probably the closure of SH will not impact disposal capacity.

The haulers want to make recycling work in Clark County. Some of the concerns brought up by the haulers included:

- Not continue to provide curbside recycling in the rural areas
- Residents don't want to pay the cost
- Maybe offering some limited drop off
- Having a contract for recycling services
- Pay as you throw system
- All haulers want to do the right thing
- Weather conditions
- Mixing recyclables, contamination

Discussion and recommendations were presented. The committee felt education would be a benefit.

### **Recycling Facility**

Debra presented the committee with a sheet listing all the program/activity, optimal build out, warehouse, and equipment needs. The goals are to meet the demand in Clark County cost effectively increasing recycling.

- How do we meet the demand, achieve state goals & provide the most cost effective service
- We must recycle more to achieve state mandated recycling goals
- Recycling must meet the growing demand cost effectively in order to be sustainable
- Huge one-day events are inconvenient for the customer and difficult to manage
- Build a facility and they will come, Clark County recycling facility
- Facility Requirements
- Location
  - Must serve 59,000 households
  - A safe and visible location
  - A central location
  - An industrial area
  - Anticipate future expansion
- Ongoing service for a small fee
- Free services that will reduce costs
- More opportunity will yield more recycling, special events vs. public facility
- How will operating a facility make recycling cost effective and efficient
- Services must be sustainable
  - Increased recycling fees
  - Reduced processing costs
  - Increased material revenues

- Results will be improved programs and services
- The Clark County Re-cyclery will cost effectively meet the demand for increased recycling
- Facility sitting process
  - Began February, 2004
  - Eight facilities evaluated
- Timing pressures
  - Grant funding for 2005 - \$34,000 will evaporate if it not used
  - Grant funding for 2006 - August
  - Must begin building budgets in June for the Plan for the next 15 years
- A new possibility
  - Springview Government Center
  - Option to locate with other County offices
  - 17 Acres
  - 90,000 square feet
- Considerations for Springview
  - 15,000 square feet new building roads, lot
  - Two acres zoned industrial
  - 16 miles from the Upper Valley Mall
  - Estimated cost at least \$1 million
  - Available in 1 year
- Compare to Prosperity Drive
  - 24,000 square feet 16 year old building
  - Four acres zoned industrial
  - 6 miles from the Upper Valley Mall
  - Estimated cost with improvements \$800,000.
  - Available now
- Key decision points
  - Location: accessibility, room for expansion
  - Timing
  - Costs
  - Support of the City and County Commission and Stakeholders

W. Darrell Howard was asked to offer some more information about Springview:

- Meeting with Director Ritchie
- County will take ownership on or about July 15<sup>th</sup> (if everything goes accordingly)
- Price is right \$1.00 for 17 acres
- 90,000 square feet, various buildings under roof, excellent condition
- State has put tremendous amount of money in the facility over the last 35 years
- Conditions County must continue to use it over the next 13 years
- Location excellent, campus setting, room to expand
- Development of Industrial Park
- County Offices that may be at this location: Garfield Building Departments, Health Dept.
- Sheriff's East District Office, Coroner's Office
- Facility has multi potential

Prosperity Drive:

Location in KTK Industrial Park

Existing site, ready to move into for businesses

Both City and County Commission thoughts and goals look for new economic development

16 year old facility, made pass at it

More discussion, among the members, was held regarding the comparison between the Springview facility, Prosperity and other vacant buildings in the City. Also, the possibility of having a transfer station and a possible location for this site.

Debra stated since we anticipated that the District would have a facility by now, we did not have an event schedule this year. The District will hold a Household Hazardous Waste Day on Saturday, October 22<sup>nd</sup> at the Clark County fairgrounds.

**Director**

Debra mentioned the State Fee proposal, talked to all the haulers about that, it probably will increase that \$2.00 state tipping fee to \$3.50 to fund the air and water programs. Additional \$.25 on C&D. The current state fee added on the sale of new tires is \$.50 and that will be \$1.00 that will fund the Division of Recycling and Litter Prevention.

Scenic River Designation for the Mad River

- Making a resolution for support
- Group of local folks who would like to see State Scenic River for the Mad River
- Special declaration to identify the highest quality rivers remaining in the state of Ohio
- Scenic River designation does not result in any loss of private property rights
- Enhances property values
- Benefits – free technical assistance to the landowners
- Technical assistance with regard to preservation of the designated river for community assistance
- Special Projects and Events

Support of the Resolution:

A RESOLUTION REQUESTING THE OHIO DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, DIVISION OF NATURAL AREAS 7 PRESERVES, TO STUDY THE MAD RIVER FOR DESIGNATION AS A COMPONENT OF THE STATE SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM AND DECLARING INTENT TO COOPERATE WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, OTHER AGENCIES, AND OTHER UNITS OF GOVERNMENT IN THE PRESERVATION OF THE MAD RIVER, SHOULD THE REQUESTED STUD RESULT IN DESIGNATION.



### SWPC 05-2 Approval of Resolution

Motion by Mr. Flinn, second by Mr. Carl to approve the Resolution.

Motion carried.

Debra stated the District would be assisting with Community Cleanups for the following townships and villages:

- Tremont City – May 14
- Limecrest – May 14
- Bethel Township – June 11
- New Carlisle – June 25
- Madison Township – July 16

#### **Schedules and Deadlines:**

Meeting in June, August and October

Is the District going to do special collection events or evolve towards a permanent facility?

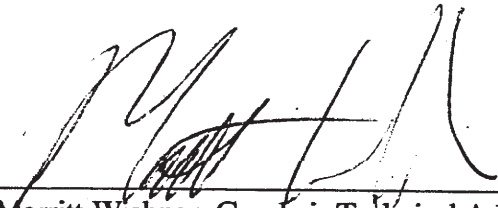
Next scheduled meeting: Tuesday, June 28<sup>th</sup>

Decisions to be made: Location, siting strategies (transfer station)

Recycling infrastructure recommendations

#### **Adjournment**

The meeting adjourned at 7:55 pm



Merritt Wichner, Co-chair Technical Advisory Council

Respectfully submitted,  
Linda Mitchell



## MINUTES

Solid Waste Policy Committee  
Technical Advisory Council  
Tuesday, June 28, 2005

Performing Arts Center  
Turner Studio Theater  
Community Rooms

### **Committee Members Present**

Norm Carl  
Evard Flinn  
Tim McDaniel  
Dave Locke  
Greg Chambers  
Len Hartog  
Bill Cook  
Bruce Smith  
Merritt Wichner  
Marshall Whitacre  
Anne Kaup-Fett  
John Balzer

### **Staff Members Present**

Debra L. Karns  
Megan DeWine  
Linda Mitchell

### **Others**

Karen Luken, R.W. Beck  
Kyle Aughe, Rumpke  
Matt McNeely, Rumpke  
Mike Morris, Turner Foundation  
John Woolary, ODNR  
Diane Erwin, News-Sun  
Dave Vince, Vince Refuse

### **Call to order**

Merritt Wichner, Co-Chair Technical Advisory Council, called the meeting to order at 5:39 p.m.

### **Approval of Minutes**

#### **SWPC 05-3 Approval of Minutes**

Motion by Mr. Flinn, second by Mr. Chambers to approve the minutes as read.

Motion carried.

### **Overview of the ODNR Status**

Debra asked Mr. Woolary to give a brief overview of the status of ODNR:

- Went from a budget of 12 million dollars
- Cut to 5.25 million dollars with cap on administrative costs
- Given out approximately 7 million dollars grant funds over the past 20 years
- Director and Assistant Director met with staff, all division employees
- No firm answers were given on the status of what will happen

Over

## **Curbside Recycling**

Karen Luken gave the following Power Point presentation on curbside recycling strategies following meeting with the haulers in Clark County:

- Establish one or two drop off recycling sites in sparsely populated areas
- Promote consistency
- Provide collection efficiency assistance

## **Transfer Facility**

Karen presented a slide presentation on transfer stations in Miami County and Montgomery County.

Following the presentation, she discussed the need to facilitate the development of a Clark County transfer facility based on the need and potential benefits.

- Reduce the cost of transporting waste to disposal facilities
- May screen waste for recyclables prior to disposal
- Flexibility in selecting options
- Public convenience
- Ability to transfer commingled recyclables

Determine Economics of a transfer station:

- Need to recommend a feasibility analysis in the plan
- Transfer station costs
- Direct haul payload
- Transfer haul payload
- Trucking Costs

## **Technical Siting Criteria**

- Central location to routes
- Access to major transportation areas
- Sufficient space for roadway parking queing
- Truck traffic compatibility
- Buffer space
- Topography

## **Transfer Station Ownership and Operation**

- Public ownership and operation
- Public ownership/private operations
- Private ownership and operation
- Combination different approaches for different subsystems

### **Transfer Station/Consolidation Center**

- District leases a temporary site for consolidation
- District identifies a potential site
- District calculates the cost for a transfer vs. direct haul
- District works with a large municipality or township and or industry to guarantee waste flow
- District determines ownership/operation
- District issues request for proposal
- District negotiate contract
- District obtains financing

### **Facility Siting Review Recommendations**

- Eliminate 15% diversion requirement
- Redefine District's role in siting District facility if publicly owned
- Determine if out-of-district waste can be accepted before the siting process begins

### **Recommendations/Discussion from the Solid Waste Policy Committee and Technical Advisory Council:**

#### **Curbside Recycling**

- Drop off stations: roving recycling container – underserved curbside areas
- Mobile drop off center
- Technical assistance to the haulers
- Ability to transfer recyclables
- Consistency of the curbside programs, among the haulers, enabling us to educate

#### **Transfer Facility**

- Assuring volumes of waste
- Contracts with City or Twp.
- Economic feasibility
- More specific data on various Transfer Stations, public/private
- Need to address Charter change in the City
- Support from the City
- Possible money to be made

Concern among the members that we need to facilitate and develop as soon as possible a convenience center, or a location for our current programs, leasing option possible.

Keep our Solid Waste Management District Plan flexible, and more information on TF models and a possible tour of a transfer station.

### **New Business – Membership**

Debra introduced John Balzer, ODOT County Mgr., associated with ODOT for a number of years and a possible new TAC member. He also plans to pursue the possibility of ODOT having an animal composting site.

### **SWPC 05-4 TAC New Member**

Motion by Mr. Flinn, second by Mr. Locke to recommend John Balzer as a new TAC member.

Motion carried.

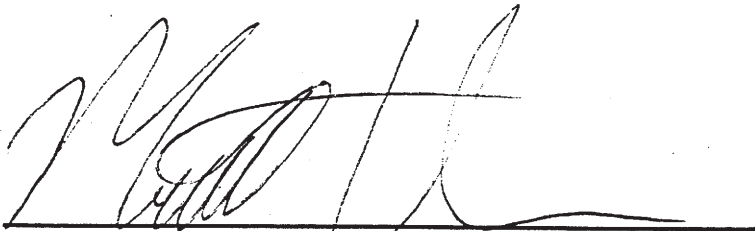
### **Director –**

- HHW scheduled for October 22, 2005 at the Clark County fairgrounds
- Tire Roundup September 17, 2005
- Next Meeting – Wednesday, August 3, 2005 @ 5:30 pm

### **Adjournment**

The meeting adjourned at 7:52 pm

Respectfully submitted,  
Linda Mitchell



Merritt Wichner, Co-Chair Technical Advisory Council

## MINUTES

Solid Waste Policy Committee  
Technical Advisory Council  
Wednesday, August 3, 2005

Clark State  
Downtown Campus  
Seminar Room

### **Committee Members Present**

Norm Carl  
Greg Chambers  
Evard Flinn  
Dave Locke  
Charles Patterson  
W. Darrell Howard  
Bill Cook  
John Balzer  
Len Hartoog  
Merritt Wichner  
Sandy Henry

### **Staff Members Present**

Debra L. Karns  
Megan DeWine  
Linda Mitchell  
Deputy Bob Schutte

### **Others**

Karen Luken, R.W. Beck  
Matt McNeely, Rumpke  
Dave Vince, Vince Refuse  
Chief Deputy Dave Rapp

### **Call to order**

The meeting was called to order by W. Darrell Howard, Chair, Solid Waste Policy Committee at 5:50 pm.

### **Approval of Minutes**

#### SWPC 05-5 Approval of Minutes

Motion by Mr. Flinn, second by Mr. Chambers to approve the minutes as read.

Motion carried.

### **Convenience Recycling Center Update**

A concern was raised (by Merritt Wichner) that Solid Waste Management District services to the community are being impacted because of the lack of an adequate SWMD facility. The concern includes frustration that two different proposals for a facility were rejected, and the need for the City of Springfield and the economic development committee, to help with guidance instead of just rejecting SWMD proposals.

over

Debra gave the following update regarding the convenience recycling center:

- Discussion about Springview, building, interim option
- Fotler, City of Springfield not supportive in the zoning, needs to be M-2
- Possibility of leasing, renting a secure lot and or garage
- PRIDE equipment: East Street, fairgrounds, storage on Belmont, County Garage
- Status of Programs: no paint, appliances, farm tires, electronics, only 1 tire recycling and HHW this year.
- Potential sites, 10,000-15,000 square feet, secure lot, safe neighborhood
- Possible sites suggested: Stakers, Vining Broom, Baker Road, Rittal

Merritt Wichner stated "this is pretty disappointing, there have been several facilities and several different approaches opposed and I feel like Debra and her staff have really done a good job researching them and where does this fit in with the City's plan, the hard stop is zoning and we want to use those other facilities for economic development as opposed to a required service."

"Can the City help out by saying, here are some areas and here are some facilities because right now it's being thrown back over the wall as no we can't do that! Go find me a rock, not that rock, find me another rock, not that one, it's frustrating for use to hear that these things are falling by the way side, and so it's a ramshackle where their falling apart, the equipment out on the street, essentially, and the City is not helping."

### **Transfer Facility**

Karen Luken stated at the last meeting the committee discussed the whole concept of a transfer station, and somehow facilitating the development of a transfer station in Clark County. Four ways can be approached based on the amount of control and risk that the District is willing to assume.

- County owned facility, District operated, District purchase the land – most control
- Private owned facility, builds, runs the facility, no control
- District own land, identify the location, lease the land, may have some control, site the facility
- District owns land, develop a facility and contract out the operation, not requiring the private sector to come up with the capitol cost, District would encure debt

### **How to Approach:**

- More thought needs to be given to the scenarios, advantages and disadvantages
- Debra and Karen met with a specialist from R.W. Beck, prior to the SWPC/TAC meeting and a summary of their meeting will be presented at the September meeting
- Identify the need? Why do we need a transfer station? Control the costs
- Consider joint venture with Miami or Montgomery County
- Need to support local haulers and keep cost down

- Two companies have been forthcoming with their interest
- Need the waste for disposal, large volume, contract for waste, fuel costs
- Economic analysis, timelines
- Strengths and weaknesses
- Feasibility Study prior to approval of the Plan
- Specific action steps that could be taken

### **Budget Planning - Litter Abatement Division**

Deputy Bob Schutte presented an overview of his Environment Enforcement Report for 2004:

- 305 litter and illegal dumping complaints, 225 City and 80 County
- 94 complaints were referred to PRIDE
- Disposition of complaints resolved by Deputy Schutte and Deputy Matt Kerns, hired in March, 2004 to assist Deputy Schutte
- Criminal and traffic arrests, 24 individuals were charged with littering, 3 warrants were filed for littering
- Surveillance, 77.5 hours done in 2004
- Special details (Deputy Schutte and Kerns) Assists with the City of Springfield Reserve a Roll off Programs, District programs, School presentations, computer training, Township and Village Cleanup

Linda Mitchell presented the PRIDE 2004 Annual Report on behalf of Deputy John Fitzsimmons:

- Illegal dumpsites – 101 sites cleaned up 72 City of Springfield, 29 county
- Cleaned 96 miles of township and county roads
- Assisted with District programs, appliance recycling, farm tire, event 2 tire rounds
- Special cleanup projects: City of Springfield, Clark Lake, New Carlisle, Enon/Mad River Moorefield Township
- Reserve a Roll off – City of Springfield; June-October recycled tires and appliances from 34 sites
- Provides assistance with other county facilities
- Recycle all metal 51.2 tons were recycled
- Reduces Jail Housing Costs of \$60,000.00

Chief Deputy Dave Rapp stated the programs are a great benefit to the community and the taxpayers of Clark County and the District is a great partnership to work with.



## **Health District**

Charles Patterson, Health Commissioner, presented the Clark County Combined Health District report for 2004:

- Formation of a Hoarding Task Force (handout)
- Solid & Infectious Waste Program (handout)
- 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter and Annual Report (handout)
- Priorities in 2005:
  - Monitoring and litigation of the Tremont Landfill Company
  - Monitoring of scrap tire accumulations
  - Increased funding from new C&DD fees
  - Formation of a Clark County Hoarding Task Force
  - Increased enforcement vs. unlicensed haulers
  - Continue Mercury Thermometer Exchange Program
  - Household Sharps Exchange Program
  - Revisions to the Springfield Codified Ordinances
  - Anticipated licensure of a large animal Composting Facility in Clark County

## **Program Budget Discussion**

Debra presented a Power Point presentation on the 2005 Program Budget Review (handout), also explained the future responsibilities of the PRIDE Deputy, LAD Deputy and Environmental Enforcement Deputy based on a facility. She also went over the preliminary operating budget for 2006 (handout) also with potential cuts based on the possibility of no state grant funding.

- Litter Abatement Division - \$387,000.00, no statutory requirements
- Health District - \$123,000.00, higher than other counties, C&DD funds, restrictions on funding
- Sheriff's Office - \$229,000.00, higher than other counties, strong demand, provide operation support
- Visions for Youth - \$5,000.00, disposal for litter and debris, 30 young men, compensate PRIDE
- Earth Day - \$5,000.00, 3,000 participants, 20 tons of litter collected, will pursue more sponsorship
- Other LAD Program and Support - \$25,000.00, RaR, Community Cleanups, AaR/AaS, signs
- Recycling/Waste Reduction - \$152,000.00, primary requirements
- Facility Recycling - \$65,000.00, electronics, tires, CFC appliances, paint, lease and utilities
- Drop Off Recycling - \$11,000.00, residential/small business recycling stations
- HHW - \$30,000.00, biennial collection
- Buy Recycled - \$10,000.00, require a 50% match, MC focused
- BWRA - \$5,000.00, focus on institutions and large business
- Education and Outreach - \$31,000.00, Waste Reduction Mini Grants, Newsletters, Workshops  
Teacher kits and supplies, part time intern
- Administration - \$270,000.00, salary, fringes, overhead, indirect costs, legal and consulting



She proceeded to go over the Comparison with Surrounding Counties chart, this included Greene, Miami, Montgomery and North Central.

Discussion was held on the possibility of potential cuts with the budget. She stated there is a \$600,000. Contingency fund, also the possibility of raising the generation fee from \$6.19 per ton to \$7.00 per ton. The generation fee has been at \$6.19 per ton since November, 1995.

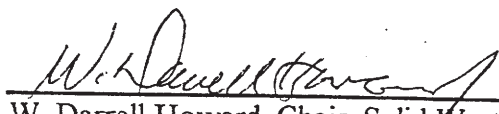
Debra stated she will come back with a forecast for the next 10 years, and a comparison of what is being cut for each program.

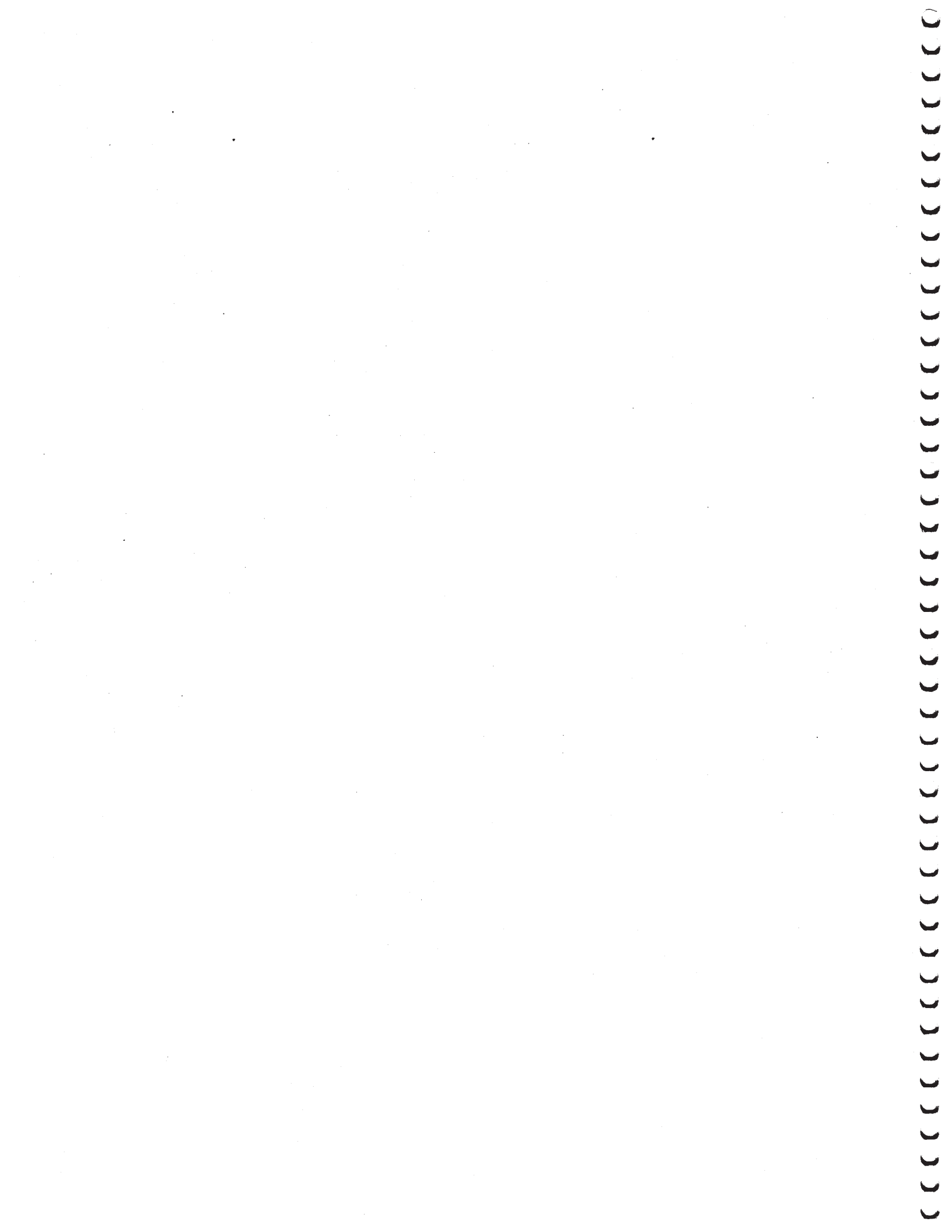
The next meeting was set for Wednesday, August 31<sup>st</sup> @ 5:30 pm location TBA.

### **Adjournment**

Merritt Wichner adjourned the meeting at 8:25 pm.

Respectfully submitted,  
Linda Mitchell

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
W. Darrell Howard, Chair, Solid Waste Policy Committee



**DRAFT**

## MINUTES

Solid Waste Policy Committee  
Technical Advisory Council  
Wednesday, November 2, 2005

Clark State Downtown  
Seminar Room  
Fourth Floor

### **Committee Members Present**

Norm Carl  
Greg Chambers  
Evard Flinn  
Tim McDaniel  
Charles Patterson  
W. Darrell Howard  
John Balzer  
Len Hartoog  
Anne Kaup-Fett  
Bill Cook

### **Staff Members Present**

Debra L. Karns  
Megan DeWine  
Linda Mitchell

### **Others**

Karen Luken, R.W. Beck

### **Call to order**

The meeting was called to order by W. Darrell Howard, Chair, Solid Waste Policy Committee at 5:30 pm.

### **Approval of Minutes**

#### **SWPC 05-8 Approval of Minutes**

Motion by Mr. Flinn, second by Mr. Chambers to approve the minutes as corrected. (\$300,000 instead of \$3000,000)

Motion carried.

### **Review Highlights of the Draft Plan**

Debra indicated this would be a brief meeting, and the entire Draft Plan has been compiled Sections 1-9. Members have been emailed Section 3-9. Hard copies are available. The final draft section will be emailed.

Debra went over the *Draft Solid Waste Management Plan Overview* (See Attached).

Debra asked everyone to take out the Executive Summary Section 2, (See Attached) 2.2.4 Strategy 2 – Facilitate the Development of a Transfer Station in Clark County, Level I, II, III, and IV.

Over

DEAD



Discussion was held on Section 2.2.4. Wording should be changed to, between each Level may proceed to next Level or may choose not to proceed to the next Level.

Karen Luken went over the Tables (*Draft Solid Waste Management Plan Overview*), attached, with the members.

Debra indicated with regard to the Generation Fee, that the District plans to institute a generation fee of \$8.50 instead of \$8.00 in 2007 based on the Amount of District Waste to be disposed and the Total Generation Fee Revenues for 2007-2021.

Debra briefly went on the timeline of the plan submittal with the members.

### **Adopt the Draft Plan**

#### **SWPC 05-9 Adopt the CCSWMD Draft Plan**

Motion by Mr. Flinn, second by Mr. Patterson to adopt the Clark County Solid Waste Management District Draft Plan

Motion carried.

### **Director's Update**

Debra pointed out the Business Brochure that Megan has recently done, the HHW report, great event, 750 households participated.

She will email the members the final draft sections, the committee will get together in January and she will notify the members as soon as she hears from the EPA.

John Balzer presented the following on the Large Animal Composting Facility:

- Application for License November
- Mid to late November composting to start
- Accepting State Highway deer only
- Trained 27 people they will be certified by the Ohio State University Extension
- Second Large Animal Composting Facility in the State
- Location Harmony Outpost
- Can process 250 deer maximum/6 months to process



**Adjournment**

**SWPC 05-10 Adjournment**

Motion by Mr. Howard, second by Mr. Patterson to adjourn the meeting.

Motion carried.

Meeting adjourned at 6:30 pm

Respectfully submitted,  
Linda Mitchell

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W. Darrell Howard, Chair, Solid Waste Policy Committee





## MINUTES

Solid Waste Policy Committee  
Technical Advisory Council  
Wednesday, November 2, 2005

Clark State Downtown  
Seminar Room  
Fourth Floor

### **Committee Members Present**

Norm Carl  
Greg Chambers  
Evard Flinn  
Tim McDaniel  
Charles Patterson  
W. Darrell Howard  
John Balzer  
Len Hartoog  
Anne Kaup-Fett  
Bill Cook

### **Staff Members Present**

Debra L. Karns  
Megan DeWine  
Linda Mitchell

### **Others**

Karen Luken, R.W. Beck

### **Call to order**

The meeting was called to order by W. Darrell Howard, Chair, Solid Waste Policy Committee at 5:30 pm.

### **Approval of Minutes**

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Motion by Mr. Flinn, second by Mr. Chambers to approve the minutes as corrected. (\$300,000 instead of \$3000,000)

Motion carried.

### **Review Highlights of the Draft Plan**

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Debra asked everyone to review the Executive Summary Section 2, (See Attached) 2.2.4 Strategy 2 – Facilitate the Development of a Transfer Station in Clark County, Level I, II, III, and IV.

Over

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Karen Luken reviewed the Tables (*Draft Solid Waste Management Plan Overview*), attached, with the members.

Debra indicated with regard to the Generation Fee, that the District must propose a generation fee of \$8.50 instead of \$8.00 in 2007 based on the Amount of District Waste to be disposed and the Total Generation Fee Revenues for 2007-2021.

Debra briefly reviewed the timeline of the plan submittal with the members.

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Motion by Mr. Flinn, second by Mr. Patterson to adopt the Clark County Solid Waste Management District Draft Plan

Motion carried.

### **Director's Update**

Debra distributed copies of the Business Brochure that Megan recently completed and the HHW final report.

She will email the members the final draft sections. The committee will reconvene in January and she will notify the members as soon as she hears from the EPA.

John Balzer presented the following on the Large Animal Composting Facility:

- Application for License approved in November
- Mid to late November composting to start
- Accepting State Highway deer only
- Trained 27 people who will be certified by the Ohio State University Extension
- Second Large Animal Composting Facility in the State
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- Can process 250 deer maximum/6 months to process

Adjournment

SWPC 05-10 Adjournment

Motion by Mr. Howard, second by Mr. Patterson to adjourn the meeting.

Motion carried.

Meeting adjourned at 6:30 pm

Respectfully submitted,  
Linda Mitchell

 *W. Darrell Howard, Vice Chair for W. Darrell Howard*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
W. Darrell Howard, Chair, Solid Waste Policy Committee





